

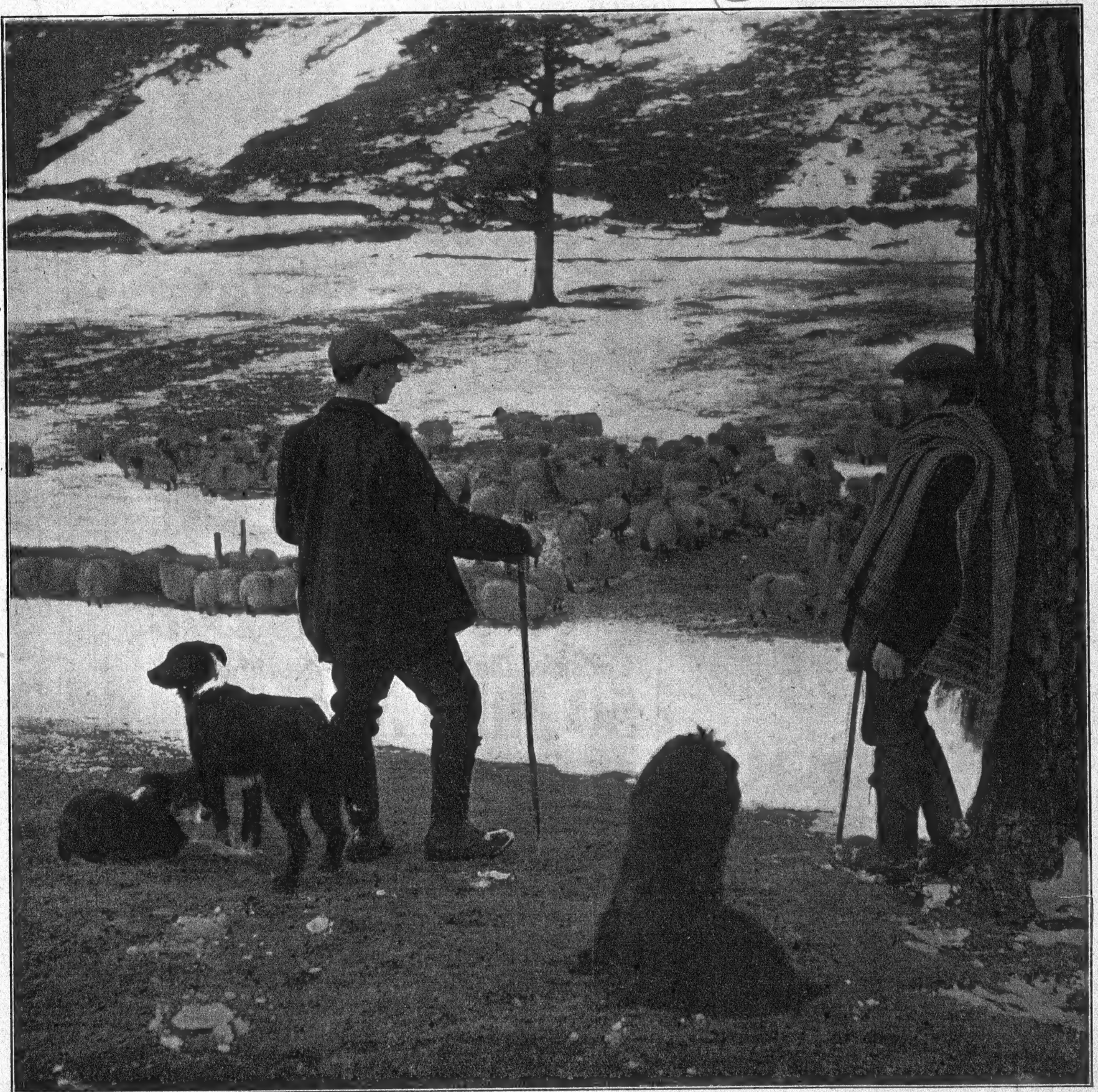
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

October 18, 1916

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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## THE NOVA SCOTIA APPLE CROP

The output of apples in Nova Scotia comes principally from the Annapolis Valley where, this year, the crop of marketable fruit will range somewhere between four and five hundred thousand barrels. Early government reports estimated the yield somewhere near 600,000 barrels, but the crop was so variable that not until the apples arrived at a moderate degree of maturity could anything accurate be determined. Last year the crop figured at about 625,000 barrels, but the quality will be better. Four leading authorities in the heart of the district recently expressed their views on the situation. Two opined that the total crop for 1916 will equal but not exceed 500,000 barrels, while the other two thought 400,000 barrels would be more nearly correct. This will be of No. 1's and 2's. Some orchards are well loaded, while adjoining plantations are enjoying an off year.

With regard to quality, the percentage of marketable grades will be fairly high. In one district, in the centre of King's County, 2,000 barrels of Gravensteins (tree run) packed out 70 per cent. No. 1's and 2's and this is a variety that is very subject to spot. In an orchard near Berwick, out of 114 barrels of Gravensteins were packed 85 barrels of No. 1's, 12 barrels of No. 2's and 4 barrels of big No. 3's called "co-operatives." While this particular orchard and the section mentioned may almost be termed exceptional from the viewpoint of quality, the pack might be duplicated in other parts. Then there are districts where the spraying was not done thoroughly, and an inferior product is the result. The winter varieties are, generally speaking, cleaner than the Gravensteins and early fall kinds. Spys are taking on a good color. Some crops show a tendency to be small in size, due ostensibly to a lack of fertilization. It would be impossible to state what percentage of the crop, as picked from the trees, would pack No. 1 and No. 2. In some localities 80 to 85 per cent. of the tree-run crop will go into the first two grades, while in other areas the percentage will probably be nearer 60. The Fruit Marks Act is, of course, the standard, but an offering of No. 1's packed from a poor quality crop does not equal in merit the No. 1 from a clean orchard.

Transportation facilities are very good, but the ocean freight rate is an even \$2.00 this year from Halifax to London or Liverpool, meaning an increase of 75 cents per barrel over the charge made in 1915. Barrels are obtainable in sufficient quantities at about 25 cents apiece. No complaints were heard regarding the number of hands to harvest the crop, but the quality of the labor thruout Nova Scotia is not so good as in former years. The facilities for handling the Nova Scotia output can probably not be surpassed in any fruit-growing country. There are storehouses with an approximate capacity of 104,000 barrels from which during the winter the grading and packing is done, and consignments go forward as conditions and markets warrant. This helps to distribute the labor over a greater period and allows the expert or experienced packers to handle a large proportion of the crop.—London Advocate, Oct. 5, 1916.

## WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915 which

probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1356 acres the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of fifty-one bushels per acre of fifty-six and one-third pounds No. 1 spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres wheat averaged fifty-nine and a half bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

## PROF. WHITE ACCIDENTLY KILLED

A very distressing fatality occurred on Tuesday, October 10, when Prof. George G. White of the Manitoba Agricultural College was killed while operating a tractor on his farm at La Salle. Prof. White was well known in farming circles, not only because of his connection with the Agricultural College, in which he



PROF. GEO. G. WHITE

held the chair of Rural Economics, but also thru his several years' connection with The Grain Growers' Grain Company as manager of the Co-operative department.

The appointment of Prof. White to the newly created Department of Rural Economics last fall was considered an excellent move by all interested in agricultural matters, and during the all too short period of his work in this capacity Prof. White had collected a large amount of valuable information on farm business generally which will form a basis for valuable practical educational work in the future. In the very sudden and untimely death of Prof. White the West generally has suffered a heavy loss.

## STATE AID TO BRITISH DYES

When war broke out Great Britain as well as other allied countries found Germany virtually in control of the supply of dye stuffs of the world. The elimination of this supply handicapped the allied nations to a considerable extent, tho of course not in such an essential manner as the curtailing of trade will have injured many industries of like importance in Germany. Besides cutting off the finished dyes, the supply of raw materials was seriously interfered with and the difficulty of manufacturing greatly

enhanced both on account of the scarcity and the high costs. The necessity of establishing some kind of dye supply to cover immediate needs as well as to provide against future contingencies was most apparent and the government offered to co-operate in promoting the industry.

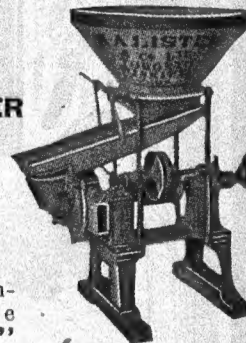
The first annual report of British Dyes, the name of this state-aided concern, has just been published. The subscribed capital of the company was 864,179 shares of £1 each of which half was paid up. This the government augmented by a loan of £1,064,179, something in the same manner as loans are made to our co-operative concerns. This was only a loan, not a bounty. It made the capital of the company up to nearly \$10,000,000 which has been considerably increased since July. The first works were located at Turnbridge and a new site of over 300 acres is located at Huddersfield. Study of the market has shown that provision for a supply of raw materials and semi-finished products is the easiest and first thing to be done. The establishment of this phase of the industry and the development of the primary processes for the preparation of materials to enter into the intermediates from which dyes are ultimately made is stated to be absolutely necessary. Hitherto these have not been worked on a commercial scale in Great Britain so that their first development has required an unusually complicated and expensive plant. The floor area of the new building alone covers 27 acres and the contents of the building over 25,000,000 cubic feet.

The manufacture of dyes is one of the most highly specialized and delicately technical lines of industry. It is a complicated chemical process requiring much scientific research work often without any certainty of results. There is already good evidence that the industry in Great Britain has been placed on a very stable basis. State aid for an industry of this kind where research work must be largely scientific and educational is in a different category from the usual and indiscriminate industrial aid given in many countries in the way of bounties, protective tariffs, buying obligations of allied industries, etc. It secures the advantage of personal initiative with the country's best scientific brains and insures some attempts at real development, as the government is able to keep a careful tab on everything the industry is doing and determines just when state aid has or can give its greatest service.

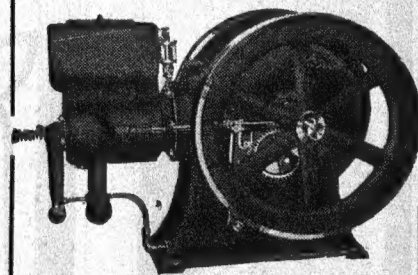
An interesting thing about this report of British Dyes is that an arrangement has been made with a French state-aided concern, very similar in organization, for a complete interchange of knowledge and processes and for the formation of an inter-allied company to establish co-operation between the two companies. Such a phase is most interesting from the standpoint of the internationalization of industry. Scientific thought in the field of pure science has been international for many years and has pursued its work without regard to international differences, as much as possible. Its broadening down and application to commercial industries is bound to come sooner or later. It looks as tho the active organized co-operation of state owned or aided industries in different countries is a big step in that direction.

A good way to realize on a badly rusted grain crop is to feed some cattle this winter. Don't feed the steers hay if rusted straw is going to be used most of the winter. Keep it to finish off on.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 18th, 1916

## SEED GRAIN AND RELIEF

Owing to the complete or partial failure of grain crops in 1914 thruout a large portion of southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, the Dominion government made advances of seed grain, fodder for stock and relief for the families in the drought stricken area on a scale hitherto unknown in this country. The situation was exceedingly serious and government relief was absolutely necessary. The \$13,000,000 expended by the government in this way undoubtedly was multiplied many fold by the magnificent crop of 1915 produced in the districts where most of the relief was given. It is doubtful if the Federal government in the last fifty years ever expended a similar amount of money that brought such a bounteous return to the country at large. However, the manner in which the relief was given, the security taken and the method of collection has produced an aftermath which creates a situation almost, if not quite, as serious as that which the government originally set out to relieve.

In order to get the complete facts the editor of The Guide communicated with the Minister of the Interior, and his letter in reply giving the details of the situation is published on another page of this issue. It should be read very carefully by every farmer in this country because it affects the entire financial fabric of the West. The Dominion government advanced the seed grain, fodder and relief, but having no power to take the security by Federal legislation, a contract was made between the Dominion government and the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, by which provincial legislation was enacted giving the Dominion government whatever security it desired. The Dominion government therefore took security against the crop grown from the seed advanced, all future crops grown by that farmer, all the land he then owned and may hereafter own until he is paid up. All of this security took precedence to the first mortgage. Any relief granted to families, however, took its ordinary place as security subsequent to the first mortgage. All these advances bear interest at 5 per cent., which is a most attractive rate in this country of high interest charges.

The system of distribution of seed grain, fodder and relief was such that it was undoubtedly abused by a great many farmers. Approximately 51,000 farmers secured seed grain, and relief other than seed grain was received by 49,000 farmers, the great majority of the latter no doubt being the same as those who received the seed grain. Somewhere about 65,000 individual western farmers secured advances of some kind from the Dominion government in 1914-1915. There was practically no check on the demands for this assistance other than that the farmer signed a solemn declaration of his requirements. Some farmers sold their own seed grain and secured a fresh supply from the government; some farmers secured the government's supply which they afterwards sold and other abuses occurred, to what extent, however, there is no means of knowing. Some twenty farmers were prosecuted by the government and a few of them were fined for making false statements. Owing to the absolute necessity of prompt action it was to be expected that there would be such abuses and to a certain extent they could not be avoided. It is hard to believe, however, that so great a number as 65,000 farmers were in such destitute circumstances as to require government aid. To put out such an immense number of advances in such a short time undoubtedly necessitated the employment of a considerable number of irresponsible parties, but that is a matter now too late to remedy.

With some 65,000 accounts to collect the

Dominion government had on its hands a problem greater than that of any implement company or mortgage company by several times and the system of collection was not what it should have been, resulting in the collection of only \$2,500,000, whereas the interest charges to date would be somewhere about \$1,000,000. The government has still outstanding consequently somewhere about \$11,000,000. The great majority of farmers could easily have paid up in full from the profits of their 1915 crop, but the system of collection was weak, the government changed its mind and did not press properly for collection. The loan bore 5 per cent. interest and the farmers naturally were not in a hurry to pay it. The Minister of the Interior in his letter says that he expected the farmers "would feel it their duty to repay as soon as possible." He should remember that human nature is much the same everywhere and these same farmers have seen railway promoters and manufacturers and financiers receive cash or concessions from the Dominion government totalling hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars for which the people have received no compensating advantage. Knowledge of this fact undoubtedly did not encourage the farmers to make their repayment as promptly as they should have done and the grain dealers not being under compulsion gave only half-hearted assistance as it would interfere to a certain extent with their business. The Minister points out that a new system of collection has been inaugurated by which he hopes to make a larger collection. It is to be hoped he will be successful and the organized farmers will certainly encourage the repayment of these loans as rapidly as possible.

The seriousness of the situation can somewhat be appreciated from the fact that seed grain was advanced to 23,000 farmers on patented land, the greater part of whom were mortgaged and the security takes priority to the first mortgage. It will be noted, however, that the security is registered not only according to the property, but according to the name. Consequently a lien in the name of John Smith is recorded against every John Smith in the community. The Department at Ottawa handling these liens has an enormous volume of business on its hands, and is short-handed, the result being that mortgage companies have found it very slow and very difficult to clear up titles which have been encumbered by these liens in error, tho this is now being provided for. The situation is such that titles to farm land in Saskatchewan and Alberta are clouded and this reduces the security of the first mortgage. It increases the cost to the mortgage companies and will have a tendency to increase rates of interest.

We are not overcome by sympathy for the mortgage companies. It is the farmers in whom we are chiefly interested. But it is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians that anything which prejudices mortgage security and increases the cost of handling mortgages will increase the rate of interest and it would take a very slight increase in the rate of interest to make up the \$13,000,000 which the government advanced. Mortgage money in this country will never be cheap until the security is as near perfect as it is possible to make it and when mortgage investors are assured there will be no interference with their security. The Dominion government is realizing this situation. We cannot afford to drive the mortgage companies out of this country unless the Dominion or Provincial governments are prepared to take their places and advance the necessary money on mortgage to farmers to provide capital for their operations. Up to date the situation has been that a lien may

crop up at any time and take precedence to the first mortgage, and after a title is once cleared there has been no certainty that it will remain clear. Nothing will tend to increase the rate of interest on mortgages more quickly. The Minister states, however, that this situation will be remedied by the government, fixing January 1, 1917 as the last date on which liens will be registered ahead of the first mortgage. He has also decided that from October 1, 1916 the government will take the risk of enumerating definitely all liens outstanding against any land. This decision will help to clear up thousands of titles and will be a very effective remedy for the situation as far as it goes. But there still remains the problem of collecting the balance of this money, not only in order to repay the government, but to re-establish the security status of mortgages in the West. There is lots of mortgage money available and it should be made as cheap as possible. The suggestion from Calgary contained in the Minister's letter possesses merit and is worth consideration by the organized farmers. This suggestion is that a farmer on a mortgaged farm who does not pay for his seed grain indebtedness before June 30, 1917, shall then have the amount of his advance added on to his mortgage and bear the same rate of interest as the mortgage. This will mean practically that the rate of interest will be jumped from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. The remedy is a drastic one, but the situation requires drastic action and there will be only a small portion of farmers not able to make their payments by that date. Whether this suggestion is adopted or not, every effort should be made to have these seed grain liens cleaned up, particularly on mortgaged lands and every title should be put in good shape so that we can get mortgage money at the lowest possible rate.

This experience will undoubtedly prevent any repetition of the situation in its aggravated form, but it may happen that government aid will be needed again in the future. To meet such a situation it has been suggested that on mortgaged lands the necessary relief should be advanced by the mortgage company and added to the principal of the mortgage; that on patented lands without mortgage the owners should raise the necessary money by mortgage to secure their relief and that on unpatented lands the government should provide all the relief direct. Such a plan would eliminate the dangerous features of the government advance of 1914-1915 and might be considered with any variations that might be necessary to meet the situation. It is also suggested that all such relief in future should be given thru the municipal councils, aided by the federal or provincial governments as may be necessary. This whole question is serious enough to receive the consideration at the Annual Conventions of the organized farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba is not similarly affected because all advances made in that province took second place to first mortgages, there being no provincial legislation on the subject. Mortgage rates on farm lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta have always been higher than in Manitoba, whereas the farmers are just as intelligent, the land just as fertile, and the climate equally favorable, but this seed grain and relief situation will contribute to a continuation of the discrimination against the farmers of those two provinces.

## GET SEED GRAIN NOW

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of securing immediately a supply of first class seed sufficient for next year's crop. The prevailing opinion at present is that a much larger proportion of the wheat

crop this year will grade No. 3 Northern and lower. If this is so it is surprising, not to say alarming, to note the high percentage of wheat grading Nos. 1 and 2 Northern at present passing inspection at Winnipeg. Since the new crop began to move in any quantity fully 21 per cent. of inspected wheat has been No. 1 Northern, 25 per cent. 2 Northern, 16½ per cent. No. 3 Northern and 9½ per cent. No. 4. The balance, 28 per cent., consists of the lower grades. These facts might well suggest that the amount of low grade wheat in the country has been over estimated because, with prices so high, farmers might naturally dispose of their poor grade grain now on a favorable market saving the easily saleable high grade grain for a later date. However this may be, there may be a shortage of good seed grain in many localities in Western Canada. In the grain growing states to the south the situation is so serious that special legislation is being asked for to provide for the purchase and distribution of seed. Several United States seed houses have today agents thru the Western provinces buying seed grain. The Dominion government has appointed a commission to assist rural municipalities in locating and securing any seed required. With sufficient seed in the country it will be unpardonable neglect to allow it to be bought either by millers or outside buyers, and thus impair the possible crop yield next year.

Now is the time to arrange for seed. If it has to be bought, special seed grain rates are in effect on all railroads. Besides being bright, clean and weighing well, all grain kept for seed should be tested for its germination quality. Already disappointing results have been obtained from a great many samples of the 1916 crop, so that appearance alone is not sufficient where seed grain is concerned. Every farmer fortunate enough to have any quantity of desirable seed should overcome the temptation to sell his grain that is held out by exceptionally high prices just at present,

while those who are less fortunate should lose no time in arranging to obtain enough of this grain to sow their land next spring.

### A SPLENDID IDEA

In revenge for the investigation of graft in the public buildings in Manitoba, the Winnipeg Telegram hints that the Ottawa Government may investigate the record of the late Laurier Government. We are heartily in favor of such an action. If each Government will make a habit of exposing the corruption of its predecessors and putting all the grafters in jail it will clean up public life probably faster than any one method of reform that is proposed.

The general opinion is that trade competition will be doubly keen after the termination of the war. This being so, manufacturers ought to prepare now to meet this increased competition. They have no right to expect consumers to pay more for their commodities in order that their present profits shall continue, because increased prices will inevitably result if the present agitation for increased protection is allowed to succeed. On what basis other than superior service should any trade be able to exist, either at home or abroad? Efficiency, not protection, must be the principle that will make Canada's prosperity permanent.

Responsible farmers ought to have no difficulty this fall in obtaining all the breeding or feeder cattle they require. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has had an expert cattle buyer at the Winnipeg stockyards for some weeks whose duty it is to buy, test and ship back cattle for any farmers who can make the necessary financial arrangements to obtain them. Now the Dominion Department of Agriculture thru its livestock branch has made arrangements to pay all reasonable

transportation and travelling expenses of farmers to and from the market who buy cattle for breeding or feeding. The banks are co-operating in this effort to keep the breeding and feeding stock from being shipped out of the country. Full information can be obtained from all local banks. If you can handle some cattle, go in and talk the matter over with your local bank manager.

It is reported the Germans are spreading the germs of tuberculosis among the allied prisoners, and that already 50,000 French as well as many British have fallen victims to the white plague that science has been doing its utmost to stamp out for a generation. It hardly seems credible, but the Germans have proven equal to anything.

The world's consumption of white flour is said to be growing at the rate of 100,000,000 bushels per year and the world's wheat production seems to be keeping pace with it, having gained over 800,000,000 from 1910 to 1915. Some European countries consume the equivalent in flour of over seven bushels of wheat per capita, while United States uses almost five and a half and Canada about six.

A farmer from Oklahoma coming into Canada a little while ago brought with him a pair of overalls which he purchased in the States for \$1.00. When crossing the line the Canadian Customs Officials compelled him to pay 45 cents duty on the overalls. This is supposed to be one way of building up a prosperous farming community in Western Canada.

Rusted straw has been found to be in no way injurious to livestock, tho the presence of rust reduces the palatability of the feed to a certain extent. On the other hand, the straw of rust affected grains contains more protein than undamaged straw and hence has a higher feeding value. Feed some cattle this winter.



CONSIDERING A COLD DIP

Note—It is rumored that the Dominion government is planning to call a general election before New Years.

# Getting Money Out of Cattle

*The Bankers' Stand---The Railways---Some Profits---Selecting the Cattle*

This is the season everyone is talking about the fearful economic loss constantly going on in this country thru our annual exportation of stockers and feeders to the south. Male and female stock is included. Consequently, no excuse is offered for taking a shot at the same target. Everyone knows this is due to a variety of causes, but here are the chief ones.

1. Need of money by the seller.
2. Lack of money by would-be buyers.
3. Failure to appreciate the profits in these cattle.
4. The failure to have on hand a proper supply of feed.

The first two are financial matters which can only be remedied by the co-operation of the individual and the local bank. They are the most serious handicaps and their solution depends largely on the interest taken by the local financial institutions in the cattle business. A little more specialized knowledge about this among bankers would be good. Either that, or the banks should support an institution or institutions that could give this specialized help. Indeed, both should be used.

Only a few days ago the superintendent of a western bank showed me a letter sent out weeks ago emphasizing the importance of this business on all branch managers and advising them to give every possible encouragement and consideration to men wanting money for buying either breeding or feeding stock. If all the banks are taking this attitude the farmer should know it and not exhibit the least hesitancy about asking for credit.

The fourth reason is not so important, since there are but few men who really know something about the business, and think that there is any money in it that have not enough feed or could get plenty of it cheaply. It is to the third of these reasons that the rest of this article is devoted, i.e., the failure of some farmers to appreciate the real profits in carrying more cattle over the winter. It is partly this, very thing which is causing considerable of the loss a lot of people holler about.

When we talk of feeding cattle, we speak in very indefinite terms. Our understanding of the term "feeding" depends on where we were brought up. If it was in Ontario or the middle Western States the chances are we may know something about what "feeding" means. If it was in the Western States or Western Canada chances are we don't. That may sound strong and even uncomplimentary to Western cattlemen, but even the latter as a class of farmers would scarcely deny it. I have met some of the best Western cattlemen, men who have made and are making infinitely more money at the game than those who carry on cattle feeding in a more highly specialized form. They run cattle a long time on cheap feed and turn them off in good condition but rarely as finished stuff. They do it because there is more money in it, and they will continue to do it for a good while, because there will be more money in doing it that way. Cattle feeding on small margins is an art both of buying and feeding. Cattle feeding on cheap feed and over a fairly long period is an almost dead sure proposition. What we want is a large number of medium or small farmers each feeding a few cattle. Most of them have enough waste feed around the place to carry a few over the winter and finish them off on the next year's grass. This year there are not a few farmers who have heaps of frosted roughage that they can never dispose of profitably any other way than by feeding it. More have frosted or rusted grain that they will be able to use to better advantage at home, if they have the stock, than the grain merchants can ever use it.

The railways are now offering a reduced rate of 25 per cent. discount on cattle going back into the country, if the application is made thru the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association. There are only two real markets in Western Canada where cattle can be bought on a market basis, i.e., outside of Winnipeg and Calgary markets there is no real way of determining the actual value of cattle.

Some men can buy cattle in the country cheaper than they could in the central market and save the freight, but most of those fellows know the cattle game well enough to need no encouragement. They know that cattle raising is the safest, biggest money making line of farming in the West today. Two weeks ago I saw a beautiful bunch of red steers being driven into a station north of Red Deer. They brought 5½¢ to 5¾¢, and the buyer got them cheap. The farmers perhaps needed the money badly, or they didn't appreciate how good these steers were. The men who can carry a carload or two or three carloads over don't need much advice or, perhaps, much more financial assistance than they are now able to command.

## How Some Men Made Money

I met a semi-rancher from Maple Creek a short time ago. We started to talk about cattle raising in the Cypress Hills, where he had been operating for the past few years. We agreed there was money in cattle and I said, "How much money is there?" "Well," he replied, "I have been in the West over 25 years, and in that time I have been absolutely broke, hadn't my next meal on three different occasions, but I think I have a stake now and believe me no more chances. I am going to put this where I'll be sure nobody else will get it." I hinted at the period that had elapsed since he was last up against it, and at what he had managed to rake together since. He said, "It was between four and five years ago. I was another real estate fool. I plunged and lost and hadn't a thing I

Sometimes I even get threshed grain, and I always get mighty good feed. Yes, I've made money in cattle and I don't know any more about it than hundreds of other men."

I met a leading Western banker a few weeks ago. We were talking about what a little money extended to a man at the right time would do. He said, "I will give you an instance of that. In the spring of 1907, after the fearful winter when so many cattle were lost, we had a customer in Central Alberta who had a loan of \$12,000 from our bank. The loan was good because he had \$24,000 worth of stock and a quarter section of land. That spring he came into the bank and said, 'I have \$5,000 worth of emaciated stock and my quarter section, which I will turn over to you for the \$12,000 loan. It is all I have left and all I can give you. My family and I will go somewhere else and start over again. Of course, there is one other thing you could do, that is extend me another small loan, but I can scarcely ask that.' The manager took the case up with the head office—head office declared that the first loss was the smallest loss in a case of this kind, and only after a good deal of consideration, because the man was a hardworking, honest, shrewd Scotchman, was another loan made of \$5,000. This was later increased to \$7,000 or \$8,000. That was nine years ago last spring." While I sat in the office the banker showed me this man's statement for every year since 1907, and in the spring of 1916 it showed over \$100,000 clear assets. The case is exceptional. The man knew a good deal about cattle, and it might be hard to duplicate, but it

shows distinctly that money is to be made in cattle in that country if a man has good common sense.

## Some Feeding Profits

On July 3 last a bunch of fat steers were sold on the Chicago market for \$11.25 a cwt. They averaged 1608 lbs. each, were purchased in the Winnipeg stock yards early in the previous November, were taken to South St. Paul and sold to a feeder in Iowa at \$6.25 per hundred. These steers gained over 50 lbs. each and sold at \$5.00 per hundred weight more than was paid for them. The feeder had \$106 per head for his feed and labor. Nolan-Smith and Co., of South St. Paul, in a letter to the writer, said, "These cattle were shipped here from Winnipeg and they proved to be top-notchers. Cattle from

your country give good satisfaction to feeders thru-out Illinois and Iowa." Everyone knows, of course that this weight gain is unusual and that the very high market was partly a matter of good fortune, but even with one to one and a half dollars less per hundred the profit would have been good. The cattle were grade Shorthorns, coarse but great pound makers. We could not hope to make the same margin of profit here. There are advantages in feeding in the neighboring States that we do not possess, but a very much smaller margin would satisfy most of us, and a great many could make that.

A farmer in Northeastern Saskatchewan last year fed fifteen steers over the winter with little shelter other than one of poles on the south side of a bluff and the side of a straw stack, and made over \$25 per head on them. Half a dozen he had raised himself and the others he picked up from his neighbors. They averaged about 950 lbs. each when put together the end of October, 1915, and at \$5.75 a hundredweight were worth approximately \$55. They were fed plenty of good prairie hay worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a ton and a little oat and barley chop mixed. No grain was fed until February and then about three lbs. per day. This was gradually increased to 10 lbs. On June 12 they were shipped to Winnipeg and brought \$9.00 a hundred. They averaged 1245 lbs. and netted, after expenses of shipping were paid, \$48. The grain fed them averaged \$13, which left \$35 a head for the hay and labor. These steers were handled without any extra labor, so that the owner was merely using his own time in the winter to good advantage. Even this

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A bunch of beautiful feeders finished in Iowa. They are representative of the best stuff we ship South. Notice the uniformity, the coloring and the evenness of finish

could really call my own. Fortunately the bank knew that I was slightly acquainted with the cattle business, and instead of winding me up, it really was very decent and helped me out, by extending a loan only on cattle. As to the amount I've made, I don't want to boast about it to anybody and perhaps it doesn't matter, because I'll not likely see you again, and you'll not likely ever see me again, but it's a little over \$30,000 of actual money." He gave me his name and told me there was more than one banker and other men in Maple Creek who could confirm that. I found he had bought a lot of steers on the Winnipeg market early in the summer, had run them over in the West till fall, or perhaps longer, and then turned them off at a larger profit. He said, "I used to buy a lot up around Yorkton, and some in the Swan River country in Manitoba, and in various other places." He added, "It's funny, but the steers I bought in the Swan River country did better than any steers I bought anywhere else. There's an awful difference that way. Some cattle I had to carry along and it seemed to take them a long time to get acclimatized. I could usually tell by fall stuff that was going to stand the winter well, and I used to clean up on such as wouldn't go thru in good shape. Another big advantage I had was this. There hasn't been a year since I have been in around the Cypress Hills that some farmers within a few miles of me in some direction haven't had their crops frozen. Most of them think when this happens that it's no use, and I haven't seen the time yet when I couldn't go out and buy pieces here and there at \$1.00 to \$2.00 or little more per acre. Usually this crop isn't damaged half as badly as the farmers think.

# The Rural School

## REVERTING TO THE UNGRADED SCHOOL

Partially, at least, there is a tendency in some of the big cities to revert to the old ungraded school system, in which the pupil stayed under the direction of one teacher for several grades. In Portland, Oregon, the modern system of changing teachers every year or half year has been altered so that the pupils stay with the first teacher for the whole of the first year. The next teacher takes them thru second and third grades. They continue with the third one thru the fourth, fifth and sixth, while the fourth completes their education in the grammar school.

The idea behind this change is that it gives the teacher an opportunity to become more familiar with the child and its abilities. Usually she gets to know something of its environment, which is a great help in dealing with any child, and she comes to know what are likely to be its difficulties and so is prepared to help the child to meet them.

### Same Method in Consolidated Schools

The same idea is in force, in a slightly different way, in one of the most famous consolidated schools in America, according to "The Farmer's Wife." This school is situated at St. Francis, a small village with a population of about one hundred, situated in a farming community. Seven little one-roomed schools were abandoned when St. Francis consolidated school was built.

The new school, containing fourteen rooms, not including the library and others for general purposes, stands in ten acres of grounds.

In the basement is situated the gymnasium, with a movable stage for entertainments and the domestic science department. This department takes charge of the school lunch in a new and practical way. The menus for the week are posted up by the domestic science department. The children bring each day the dishes that will be required and any cold food which they may care to add to the lunch. The meals are eaten sitting at the desks, and as an encouragement to good digestion the children are obliged to remain for twenty minutes so that the incentive for hurrying thru the meal is removed.

There are ten teachers and the superintendent on the staff of this school, and, as has already been intimated, instead of each teacher having a room, where all the subjects are taught to one group of pupils for a few months, each teacher specializes on certain subjects and teaches them to all the pupils, following them thru the grades.

In addition to providing the children with better educational opportunities and equipment than would be possible in the ordinary graded school, the establishment of a consolidated school at St. Francis has enriched the life of the whole community. The library, which is for the use of all the residents, consists of more than twelve hundred volumes, and the district has got into the excellent habit of making good use of it.

In developing the musical ability of the young people of the district its influence has been very great. Whereas only a few young girls could even play the piano before the day of the consolidated school, there are now numbers of them, thanks to the energy of the superintendent's wife and a teacher of music. There has also been organized a thirty-piece high school band, a seven-piece high school orchestra, boys' and girls' glee clubs and choruses.

The school owns a big moving picture machine and gives entertainments, the proceeds of which, at ten cents a head, go to pay for band instruments and other sources of culture. It has also purchased six hundred slides for the teaching of geography, history and science.

### Rural Home Economics

You will remember that in 1914 the United States Congress passed a bill called the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, which appropriated a sum beginning at half a million dollars for the first year, and adding another half million every year until 1923, for the teaching of agriculture and home economics in rural districts. As this grant is to be made conditionally upon the state or county raising an amount equal to its share of this

## CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

The editor wishes to thank the readers of The Guide for their sympathetic co-operation in bringing the question of the betterment of rural schools before the public, and will be glad to hear from others as to the work they are doing in order to bring their schools up-to-date.

As some compensation for the time and trouble involved, letters and photographs which are used will be paid for at our regular rates.

appropriation for the same purpose, in 1923 the United States will be spending nine million dollars a year in the teaching of these two subjects.

Already men and women county agents are being sent all over the country. Sometimes they are welcomed into the homes of the farmers, but again there are people who resent an expert visiting their homes, and in these cases clubs of boys or girls are formed, which lead indirectly to the visit of the expert to the various homes.

While Canada is not in a position to emulate this excellent example in its entirety, it should be possible for us to do something in the direction of having regular visiting agents in rural districts, particularly as no investment that could be made will yield such returns in solid dollars and cents as well as in comfort and happiness.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND RURAL SCHOOL

An event of great educational value was the



Some of the party listening to Prof. J. A. Allan, University of Alberta, describing the formation found in a limestone quarry during the field day held in the Fair School District, Water Glen, Alta.

field day of rural schools, under the leadership of Prof. John A. Allan, of the University of Alberta, September 23, 1916. "Know your environment" is the motto of Fair school at Water Glen, Alta., and in pursuance of that policy we asked Prof. Ottewell, in charge of the Extension Department, to arrange a trip for us under the leadership of Dr. Allan, who is a prince among teachers. We then got busy to spread the good work as far as possible, with the result that a party of 94 was able to accompany him thru the entire trip, and the evening audience filled the hall.

The itinerary included a limestone stone quarry, gravel pit, coal mine, spring, Red Deer Lake, and inspection of Fair school premises, its embryo museum and work of pupils. At each of these stops Dr. Allan explained the formation and traced its history thru the past, then answered the questions asked, and they were numerous, as all were eager for information of one kind or another. The Doctor has the happy faculty of interesting young and old at the same time. Arrived at Water Glen, the ladies of that community served a dinner worthy of their distinguished guest, and the social hour

was a buzz of enthusiastic comment on the events of the trip.

The evening lecture was on the geology of Alberta and was profusely illustrated. Many saw, for the first time, how wonderful the life of carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaurs had been, right in our own province, in ages past, and perceived how much science had been enriched by the eight perfect skeletons taken out of the banks of the Red Deer River in the past few years by Barnum Brown and the many skeletons and fossils found there and elsewhere by our Canadian geologists.

All appreciated the Doctor's splendid lessons and went home with a new interest in their district and their province, and with profound respect for observation lessons under teachers who really know their subject. We hope to have other field days in geology and also in other natural sciences and we are convinced that the ranks of university students will be largely recruited from the country, whenever that institution sends its best to leaven the minds of our pupils with their tactful instruction, their personality and their superior knowledge.

EMMA J. ROOT,

Chairman, Trustees of Fair S.D.

## PARENTS TO BLAME

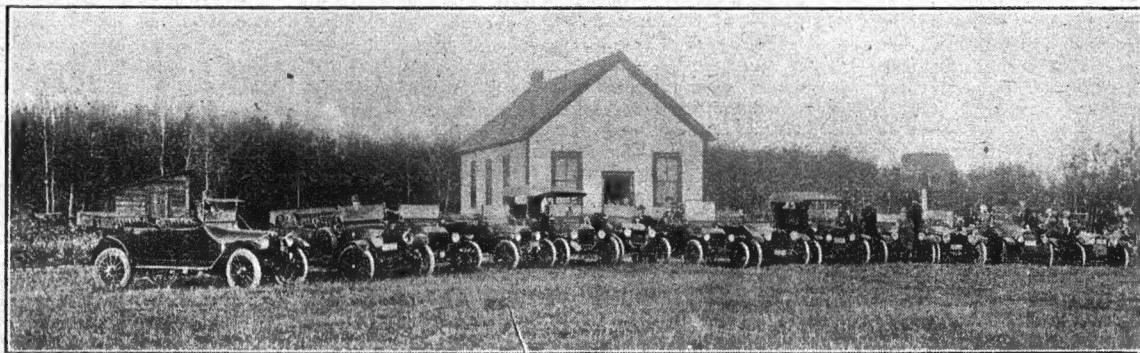
I have been reading with interest the letters which appear in The Guide dealing with rural school problems, and agree with you that there is room for a great deal of improvement in most of our country schools. As I write I have in my mind a picture of the one-roomed rural school which I attended when a child. The picture is not a lovely one. It costs me much to say this, as I was born and brought up in the country, but nevertheless the ugly fact remains and I cannot get away from it. I remember as well as if it were yesterday the long hours which I spent in the unlovely school room where we children were blistered and boiled by the hot summer sunshine pouring in thru the curtainless windows, or in winter roasted and frozen by turns, according as the fire was replenished or neglected. The floors were unscrubbed and rough and the walls were dingy and smelled dreadfully of mice. The exterior of the school was painted an ugly brown and had a forsaken, cheerless look about it. Altho the building was situated in a beautiful spot the grounds were neglected and unattractive. When the little school house was built it was surrounded by poplar and silver birch, but the careful builders removed every tree from the premises before they considered their task complete.

Have I not given a pretty fair picture of the average rural school as it is today? Who is to blame for this state of affairs? It seems to me that we are in the habit of laying too much blame upon the teacher. I think that most of the fault lies with the parents. If they have the welfare of their children at heart they should see to it that the exterior of the school which they attend is made attractive and the interior at least sanitary.

The average rural school is not sanitary. Indeed it is far from it. You do not believe me? Let me put it this way. The average farm kitchen, which is used more than any other room in the house is scrubbed thoroughly at least twice a week. The school, which the children of these careful housekeepers attend, is scrubbed out twice a year, and sometimes not so often. Just think of it! A floor which twenty children or more tramp over every day is scrubbed out two or three times a year. The trouble is that people do not think, and so the dreadful filthiness of many of our rural schools is still a fact, whether people like to face it or not.

The dangers of the common drinking cup have been discussed until the subject is almost threadbare, yet how many schools still cling to the old pail and the tin cup? People of ordinary intelligence know the effect of bad ventilation and uncertain heating upon the health and yet ventilation in the school room is usually very poor and the heating worse. Nor is cleanliness the only thing to be considered. What a bare, unattractive appearance the average

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The line of cars in which farmers and their wives came to attend a field day held by the trustees of Fair School District, Water Glen, Alta., in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Alberta.

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## WOMEN FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

In many of our country districts there is complete agreement among the ratepayers upon the question of having women on the school board, and the only reason they are not gracing these positions is because nobody quite knows how to go about getting them there.

The first condition in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is that the candidate for the school board shall be a ratepayer, which is in many instances a very awkward condition in the country, since comparatively few women have property in their own name or are registered as joint owners with their husbands of the farm on which they live. The way to get over this obstacle is for the men in the country to transfer half of the farm to their wives. No, that isn't a joke. The half of the wealth which her labor has helped to produce is not too great a reward for the farm woman.

In Manitoba the election for school trustees is now held the third Monday in July at eight o'clock in the evening. Those qualified to become trustees are resident ratepayers, present at the meeting, who are British subjects twenty-one years of age. Every nomination must be made and seconded by ratepayers of the district, both of whom must be present at the meeting.

In Saskatchewan the annual meeting must be held not later than January 31. Each person nominated for the office of trustee must be a resident ratepayer of the district and able to read and write. Each candidate must be nominated by a mover and second, both of whom must be resident ratepayers of the district. Nominations shall be received by the chairman for ten minutes after he has called for the same.

In the province of Alberta a meeting of the ratepayers of every rural school district shall be held not later than the fifteenth day of January of each year. Each person nominated for the office of school trustee shall be a resident ratepayer of the district and able to read and write. Each candidate shall be nominated by a mover and second, both of whom shall be resident ratepayers of the district. Nominations shall be received by the chairman for thirty minutes after he has called for the same.

## AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION

An interesting announcement comes from Ottawa. A dispatch to a prominent Winnipeg daily says that Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have both admitted that, as the law stands today, it is impossible for the federal government of Canada to prevent the women of Manitoba and British Columbia from voting for members of the Dominion parliament.

The women of Saskatchewan and Alberta are debarred from exercising this privilege by a little joker which was slipped into the election act referring to those provinces, which says that any qualified male voter may vote in federal elections.

Probably, at the earlier date when Manitoba and British Columbia came into federation as provinces it did not occur to the framers of laws that women would ever be so presumptuous as to lay claim to this right, and the word male was omitted in their cases.

Last summer, you will remember, the Dominion government announced that it was going to make new lists for the province of Manitoba, which the federal government has the right to do in case a provincial government has not compiled its lists within a year. Evidently it was hoped that the women would not notice what was going on. But they did. Legal advice was secured and it was found that the government could not legally prevent the women from registering, since they were qualified voters of the province of Manitoba. So a call was sent out to the women to be right there to register as soon as the opportunity offered itself. Altho the judges had been appointed to look after the registration the matter was immediately dropped.

In view of this fact it is interesting to learn that the leaders of both political parties realize that, for once, the women are on the right side of the law, and that any attempt to tamper with their rights may lead to the most unpleasant political complications.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A SYSTEMATIC HOME

I am an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide, and on reading Mrs. L. T. C.'s letter in the September 20 issue, I must say that I heartily agree with her as to keeping oneself attractive, and not making oneself a slave to one's babies.

I have been married six years and am the mother of two children, a boy aged four years and baby girl aged fourteen months. I have no maid. I do all the work myself. I even do all the sewing for

the children, and besides have time to do fancy work. Different women of my acquaintance ask me "How do you do it?" Well, I will tell you how I do it. I have my housework systematized—a certain work for each day of the week.

I wash and give a light touch-up to the parlor, dining-room and kitchen on Monday. I iron and bake bread on Tuesday. These two go well together, as you have to have a hot fire for both. I clean silver and mend stockings and any articles of the wash that may need mending before being put away, on Wednesday. I sew on Thursday, that is if I have anything to sew. I do up two bedrooms on Friday and give a good general cleaning to parlor, dining room and kitchen on Saturday, and cook a large roast and bake a cake and make pudding for Sunday meals, so that on Sunday I have no cooking to do and can spend my time with my husband and children in the parlor.

I do all my work in the forenoons, at which I wear neat-fitting gingham dresses of becoming colors, with fancy little white or colored aprons, with the exception of washing and scrubbing, then I slip on an allover apron. I have my hair combed when I first get up of a morning, but over it I wear a fancy dust cap to protect from the dust. We have dinner at one o'clock, then I wash the dishes, tidy up the kiddies and dress myself in street clothes and take the kiddies out for a walk. I do this



On Business Bent

every day of the week; that is providing it is nice out. If not, then I have all afternoon for fancy work, of which I am very fond and do much.

My kiddies are very healthy and have always been that way. They are noted for being exceptionally good. This, I believe, is due to the way I have trained them from infancy. They have their regular meals and baths at their regular time and are put to bed at the same time every night; the little boy is put to bed at eight o'clock and baby at seven. They sleep thru the whole night without waking, until between seven and eight in the morning. I never rock my babies to sleep or lie down with them till they drop off to sleep, as I know a number of women of my acquaintance to do. One in particular rocks a boy of three years old to sleep every night and another has to get up several times during the night to get her two little boys a drink or take them to the bathroom, and another young mother with her husband takes turns in walking the floor with their baby every night, which leaves them all fagged out and in not too good a humor of a morning. A good deal of this I think is unnecessary and becomes a habit with the children and is a drudgery to the mother, but it is she who makes herself a slave to her children. I put mine to bed at their usual time, both in day time and at night, in a room by themselves, with the blinds pulled down and the door shut. They don't cry or call for me but go right to sleep.

Oftentimes these women of my acquaintance were at my house when I put the little ones to bed and they exclaimed in amazement, "How good your kiddies are to go to sleep like that, mine would no more go to sleep like that than fly." It does no good to tell them that they are to blame for that themselves, they would only get offended.

By managing my home and children in this way, my husband enjoys to be home with me and the

children, instead of rushing up town away from crying babies and a cross wife, as so many do.

And as for myself, I still feel as young, free and happy as when I was first married.

Now let us hear from mothers who have other points of view.

MRS. M. W.

## SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

A fallacy of many of the systems of teaching a child to save his pennies lies in the fact that parents are short-sighted as to the effect of the method used, and often defeat the end which they are trying to gain in their child's training. For instance, many of them do not figure beyond the child's saving his money, his placing it in a bank, either at home or a government bank. When that is done, they rest easy in the conviction that they are rearing their young in approved moral style, and have sown the seed of economy. It is unbelievable the number of parents whose reasoning stops there, stops with the deposit of the child's money in a bank. It is unbelievable the number of parents who teach a child to put his money in the bank, and then withdraw it, only to use it themselves. It is also incredible that parents cannot see the inevitable result.

A teacher of twenty years' experience gives the information that, with the exception of four or five cases, she has never found a child who has been allowed to use the money which he has placed in the bank each Monday morning thru the stamp system. In nearly every case, when four or five dollars had accumulated, the parents withdrew it, and the child who had so proudly bought stamps each week, and watched his savings grow, never saw the money again, nor saw any results of the saving.

What can this and similar practises of parents make of children except spendthrifts? Who can blame a child for spending every cent he receives the moment he gets it in his possession? In "saving" it, he never sees it again! What can that sort of a saving system mean to a child, except the swallowing-up of money which would bring him treasures so dear to the heart of every youngster? To him saving will mean disappearing, a total loss.

## Where the Fault Lies

There is nothing wrong with the stamp-saving system. The fault lies with unthinking, uncaring parents, who do not realize that when they use the money their child has saved they kill all desire to save, and make spendthrifts and thieves where they have striven to mold economical men and women. If parents would only spend as much thought on teaching a child to spend money sensibly as they do in teaching him to save, how little there would be for him to learn when the time comes that every day means an expenditure to maintain an existence! —By Mercedes Luke, in The Delineator.

## THE AWKWARD BOY

Speaking of the troubles of an awkward boy Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, of De Pauw University, says: "The boy is in a constant state of flitting moods. In the morning he believes, and believes tremendously, that his father is the finest man to be found anywhere, and in the evening he knows without a doubt that there never was a meaner man on the face of the earth than that same father."

"In the morning he adores his mother with all the ardor of a boy's heart, and believes that there is no throne so lofty as to be beyond her worth, and in the evening, when he has been refused, maybe, a second piece of pie at the dinner table, he knows that there never was a more tyrannical being."

"And if he is a normal boy he is not fond of books, and he goes to school largely because his father pushes him from home and the schoolmaster pulls him into school."

"Now, what the boy needs at this time is adroit sympathy. If you are at some social gathering and you see some boy standing off by the door suffering like a modern martyr, go to him and make him forget that he has hands, feet, a collar that chokes him, clothes that are too big for him, and for just a minute let him be a human being."

"He may also need an appeal to his self-respect at this period. We do not have the one-thousandth part of the self-respect that we ought to have. And the boy at this time needs to have real tribute paid to his personality, so that he will feel that, after all, he is somebody in the world."

"The man-conscious age is when the boy seeks companions and he reads books, and the chances are that he will get hold of a bad book. Unless you get him a good book to take the place of the one that he has, he is more than likely to get a worse book. It is the same with respect to his companions. You can never reform a boy by vacancy. We can well afford to leave a few hundred dollars less when we die, and see to it that our boys in this stage are given good books and other educational advantages that are so valuable at this particular period."—H. F. Cable, in The Mother's Magazine.

## MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSION

The following is a copy of the memorandum presented to the Dominion's Royal Commission at their recent sitting in Calgary, by our president, H.W. Wood, on behalf of our Association:—

In giving the conditions of agriculture in Alberta I will not attempt to give results of scientific or statistical investigations, but will speak as a practical farmer with eleven years experience and observation. Our soil as a rule is more or less sandy loam, underlaid with boulder clay, but this varies greatly as all heavy glacial deposits do. In some places the sand predominates to the extent that production is reduced, and in other and more circumscribed areas there are heavy beds of gravel and small boulders to the extent that some limited areas are un-tiltable. Some areas are so free from sand or gravel that the soil is so gummy as to be hard to plow, but very productive when brought under cultivation. As in all heavy glacial formations, the more level portions of Alberta abound in shallow lakes and swamps or muskegs. Many of the latter can be brought under tillage by drainage. In the higher portions near the mountains, where the flow of water is more rapid, the water beds are cut much deeper and the drainage is much better. Thus we can readily see that with the lakes, muskegs, sand areas and gravel beds, there is quite a percentage of Alberta not readily adapted to either profitable tillage or forestry. But the greater portions are readily adaptable to tillage and highly productive. I think I am safe in saying that as compared with the other Canadian provinces, east of the mountains, Alberta summers are cooler and her winters are not so rigorous. Lying close to the mountains as she does, the cold waves, especially those in the form of blizzards, pass more to the east. Again, lying so close to the mountains, the altitude is great enough to cool our summer weather, making extreme heat waves unknown in most parts of the province. But, under these general weather conditions there is quite a variety of local conditions. Beginning at the south, in the heart of the Chinook belt, there is more wind and the country is more inclined to be subject to drought in summer, and usually there is not so heavy a snow fall in the winter. Passing to the north out of the Chinook belt, the wind gradually decreases and the rain and snow increase. You also pass out of the prairie district into the brush and timber districts.

## Splendid Cattle Country

Practically all parts of Alberta are more or less subject to early fall frosts and summer hail. Our soil and climate are well adapted to the production of pasture, hay, small grain and livestock. In the southern part the dry seasons make it necessary to practice the methods of dry farming in order to ensure fair crops, but the normal seasons bring enormous yields. Grass in this section is short, but very nutritious. In some sections irrigation is being developed and is proving very beneficial in the production of alfalfa and other fodders as well as grain. This is especially true of the Lethbridge irrigation district where great quantities of alfalfa and other fodder crops are grown. This section seems destined to become the feeding ground for a large number of beef cattle. Passing north from this section you strike a zone intermediate between the dry prairie and the brush country, which is perhaps as good a cattle country as there is anywhere. Water is plentiful, grass grows luxuriously, and while grain does not always reach that degree of maturity which makes it a high grade for milling purposes, it always makes an abundance of excellent feed. In normal years the yield is good and the grade of the grain is high. Failures, so far as feed is concerned, are unknown. Cattle are wintered out of doors, and beef steers are fed out of doors. I do not know a country in the world in which a better type of beef breeds can be developed. This section is already attracting a large number of breeders of pure breeds, and I predict that in a few years it will be the greatest pure bred beef centre in Canada, if not on the continent.

Passing on to the north into the more brushy country, the soil is very fertile and the country not only adapted to grain, but to mixed farming as well. This section is coming under the plow more slowly, but is destined to support a great population. The Peace River country is not so well known, but enough

# Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

is known to warrant the assertion that it will be successful as a grain and stock country.

## Unfavorable Crop Years

Alberta was settled at the time of the greatest popularity of Western Canada, consequently we have a class of farmers that is probably not surpassed by those of any country at the same stage of development. The early years of rapid development were good crop years. Grain was a fair price, and the cattle were very cheap and the price of hogs very uncertain, the farmers as a whole were fairly prosperous. The bankers were encouraging them and furnishing money liberally. The year 1910 was very dry and crops were light, prices low and prosperity was arrested; 1911 was very wet. There was a heavy growth of straw, but poor, frostbitten grain and no market for it. Much grain was threshed from under the snow and went out of condition. There were no provisions for taking care of out of condition grain in Western Canada, and the loss was very great. About this time there was a great revival in the price of beef and fine profits could have been made by feeding this immature grain to cattle as green feed, but this revival in beef prices came suddenly and unexpectedly; the value of this green feed in producing beef was unknown; the farmers were in a new country and were suddenly brought face to face with an entirely new set of conditions, and the loss on this crop was very heavy. If the same conditions

and many are stocked almost to their capacity.

## The Damage From Speculation

Another thing that contributed with a prodigal hand to the distress of the farmers, was the unbalanced building inaugurated by speculation, booming and wild-catting. The results were that the villages, towns and cities were filled with from perhaps two to three times as many people as were necessary to give any legitimate service required. This unbalanced condition could not be sustained without adding to the burdens of the basic industry of the country. But even this matter is making painful efforts to adjust itself. The large amount of high priced machinery necessary to operate Alberta farms, and the excessive high prices charged for same, added to the burdens during these trying years. Many farmers were allured into buying very expensive machinery that did not prove practical, and quite a few were financially ruined thereby. Sparseness of settlement caused largely by speculators withholding land from settlement, militated against the best development of schools as well as the most attractive social conditions. This in turn militated against the development of the country, as farmers are more and more demanding equal opportunity for their children with the towns and the cities.

## The U.F.A. and the Future

During all these years the United Farmers of Alberta were increasing their membership and perfecting their organization,



Edmonton Unit, Legion of Frontiersmen. Rice Sheppard at extreme left of picture

should be reproduced with the knowledge the farmers now have, they could bring a satisfactory profit out of them. To add to the distress, the bankers about this time began a systematic effort to collect from the farmers. These were evil times; 1912 and 1913 brought unsatisfactory crops and unsatisfactory prices. The year 1914 brought a light crop, but the war brought high prices that put a profit in practically all Alberta farming, except in the southern part where there was no crop; 1915 brought a bumper crop in most sections, and the price tho not so high as the year before, brought greater prosperity to the farming interests of the province, which will be greatly augmented by the present good crop and high prices.

The disaster to grain farming in 1911 and the sudden increase in cattle values made it plain that the farmers, especially those in the best stock growing districts, must stock their farms with cattle. Cattle growing had been so very unprofitable for so many years before this that many farmers had none, and most farmers had but few. The two exceedingly lean years of 1910 and 1911, the over amount of farm indebtedness, the withdrawing of credits and the persistent efforts of creditors to collect, made this undertaking so unattractive that few farmers would have attempted it if they could have sold their land. Many farms were abandoned altogether, others were rented. This condition contributed liberally to the tide of emigration which set in about this time from Alberta to the United States and which has not yet ceased. Many who saw nothing but ruin if they left their farms and their all, doggedly played the game and most of them have won. The removal of the duty by the United States in 1913 against Canadian cattle and hogs gave our farmers confidence in a stable market which greatly encouraged them in their efforts to stock their farms. In the stock districts most farms now have some cattle,

and have done much, and are still doing much in securing the value of their products, as well as in buying their supplies at more reasonable prices. This organization hopes by co-operative action to be able to do much in protecting the interests of its members not only in buying and selling, but in preventing legislation that enables other classes to prey on them. We also hope in time to establish more sympathetic relations with banking and mortgage interests. We realize especially the necessity of some system whereby we can arrange our mortgage credits on lower rates and easier terms. The immediate future of Alberta agriculture, with the good crops just harvested, the fair number of livestock now on hand and the good prices for all farm products, is very bright indeed. But these good prices are largely the result of war conditions. The war will end; what then? The prices of farm products will soon sag, especially on grain. Bad crop years will recur; taxes will increase. That the Alberta farmers will be able to produce enormous amounts of wealth in grain and livestock is assured, but it is just as apparent that a very liberal expense allowance must be made for that production. The climate is rigorous and the farmers must be well fed, well clothed and well housed. It requires much machinery to carry on farming here. All these things are very expensive. Our work seasons are short, and our harvest and threshing seasons are uncertain, which makes inconvenient and expensive conditions concerning wages. Farms are only partly improved, and carrying forward the necessary improvement is a continuous burden of expense. The long distance we are from the seaboard makes our internal freight rates very high, which figures largely in the final balance between profit and loss. All of these legitimate and unavoidable expenses can be met and farming in Alberta still

be made profitable enough to be attractive. In order to bring about this condition, farming must be recognized as the basic industry of Western Canada and as such, justly entitled to first consideration. Other classes must recognize the rights of the farmers and be ready to adjust class relationships on the basis of justice and equity. The government must recognize the rights of the farmers and use its power in protecting them in their relations with other classes. The east must recognize the rights of the West, and be ready to co-operate with the West in bringing together the sections as well as the classes of the Dominion in harmonious unity on an equitable basis, for therein lies the future strength and the future greatness of the Dominion.

## Farmers Ask No Discrimination

The Alberta farmers do not want any artificial means employed to make farming profitable at the expense of any other class, or section. We are farmers farming in a country well adapted to agriculture, and we cannot be prevented from being prosperous except by the introduction of artificial and unjust arrangements. When farming in Alberta or any other part of the Dominion becomes unprofitable again, a commission of the wisest and fairest minded men should at once be appointed to investigate till they find what is the matter and who is to blame. In the meantime, we are trying to protect our security, to build up our credit, to make arrangements whereby we can secure both long and short term credits on the most advantageous terms and rates, to put all our buying and selling on a cash basis. Generally speaking, we are trying to keep the cost of production below the net returns we receive for our produce.

We would not recommend any efforts at encouraging future immigration till the people we have are put on a prosperous basis, as we believe prosperity is far more important and desirable than numbers. In the long run, the very best advertisement you can give an undeveloped country is the prosperity of the people already there. Being primarily an agricultural country, and producing more of some and less of other things than we consume, consequently forced to do much trading with other countries, we should industriously and intelligently cultivate the best markets in which to buy and sell and promote this buying and selling in the interests of the people.

Summing up, Alberta has climatic and soil conditions that will give large results in grain and livestock production. The cost of this production is unavoidably increased by long freight hauls of supplies and equipment as well as products. It is increased by the additional expense of living incidental to a cold climate. It is still further increased by the large amount of expensive machinery necessary to operation; by continued improvement in the way of buildings, fencing, clearing, breaking and seeding to tame grass. What we ask for as aids to agriculture in this province is the best markets in which to buy and sell; that no government aid be given to combinations of trading classes in forcing up the price of our supplies or forcing down the price of our products; that the customs duties be so arranged that no manufacturing or other interest will be enabled thereby to unduly raise the prices on our supplies or lower them on our products. Add to this the development of a satisfactory credit system, and I see nothing to prevent Alberta agriculture from supporting a great civilization.

## INTERESTING DEBATE

H. Weston, secretary of Dorence Local, No. 132, reports a fair attendance at their second meeting, which was held on September 2. Four new members were enrolled. They had a debate on the question, "Resolved that the U.F.A. should keep out of party politics," and it was very strongly decided in the affirmative. The union hopes to do better as soon as the busy season is over, and think they will have good meetings this winter. They also hope to secure several new members.

## ABERNETHY ORGANIZED

Abernethy Local Union, No. 120, was organized by Director A. A. Hall, of Crossfield, on September 9, starting off with ten members. Geo. Baxter, of Airdrie, was elected president and Thos. Bills, of Crossfield, secretary.

## SASKATCHEWAN'S LOSS

In the untimely death of Major A. F. Mantle, Saskatchewan has made a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and justice that even if figured by the cold calculation of dollars and cents, must be great indeed. Major Mantle, better known to us as A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was fitted by natural endowment as well as by training to serve his country in a manner that few men can. Not only was he a man of unblemished record, trusted by all and of outstanding ability but his was also a personality which won for him the affections of his fellows in extraordinary measure.

A nation and especially a new country such as ours can ill spare such men as he was and as he was destined to be if he had lived.

J. B. M.

## BOARD MEETING

A full meeting of the board of directors of the association has been called to convene at the head office, Regina, at 2 p.m. Thursday, November 23, the day following the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Locals having any special matters to bring before the board should communicate with the central secretary before this date.

J. B. M.

## WEIGHT OF GASOLINE

Central Secretary:—The following is copy of a letter received from the Department of Weights and Measures, Ottawa, in answer to an inquiry from the writer re the weight of gasoline.

"Replying to yours of the 2nd. inst., I beg to advise that the weight of a gallon of gasoline necessarily varies according to its specific gravity, which also varies according to temperature. At about 60 degrees Fahrenheit the specific gravity of gasoline is .73 and that of kerosene .8, that is one gallon of gasoline should weigh 7.3 pounds, and kerosene 8 pounds. At lower temperatures the above weights would increase and at higher temperatures decrease."

The Imperial Oil Company gives us only 7 pounds for a gallon. I have taken the matter up at our Grain Growers' local and we passed a resolution giving the matter over to you which might be referred to our lawyer. I also enclose you a bill from the said company which shows that they only give 7 pounds per gallon of gasoline.

Yours Fraternally,  
J. R. MOSIMAN.  
President Wolverine Local.

## Secretary's Answer

Dear Sir:—With reference to the question raised by you as to the weighing of gasoline, it should be pointed out that the Dominion regulations governing the sale of petroleum, naphtha and gasoline require that these commodities shall be sold by measure on the basis of the standard Dominion gallon. Section 10 of the general regulations established under authority of section 5 of the petroleum and naphtha inspection Act, Chapter 86, R.S. 1906 was repealed on July 5, 1915, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz:—

(10) "All petroleum and naphtha is to be sold by the standard Dominion gallon, and the marking of packages with the old wine gallon, or its sale by such measurement is illegal, and will be punished as provided by the Weights and Measures Act."

(A) "Every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in Canada in respect to petroleum, naphtha or gasoline shall, unless otherwise agreed upon, be made or had according to the Dominion gallon, or some multiple or sub-multiple part thereof ascertained by the Weights and Measures Act, Chapter 52 R.S."

(B) "When petroleum, naphtha or gasoline is sold or offered for sale in drums, barrels or other packages, such drums, barrels or other packages must be permanently marked with their tare weight and the net contents in gallons shall be marked thereon in characters and figures of not less than one inch in height."

You will therefore understand that any complaint of shortage must be on the basis of the number of gallons, rather than of weight. The variation caused by temperature as referred to by the Weights and Measure Inspector is an appreciable factor, as this amounts to 7 per cent. for every 10 degrees of rise or fall in temperature. Before expressing any opinion as to the practice of oil com-

panies in regard to the sale of the above commodities, I should be glad of further information based on actual tests as to the quantities contained in barrels received as against quantities charged for in invoices.

Yours Fraternally,  
J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

## CO-OPERATE

When you get something for nothing, somebody else is losing something that they have paid for either in labor or money. If you love your neighbor, you will not be the one to wrong him in any way. If you are, then, fraternal, you are ready to co-operate with your neighbors in doing things that are for the good of all, and you will be ready and willing to do your full share of all that's to do. When you get the fraternal spirit into your nature so that it is a real part of you, then you will be willing to do a good turn for your neighbor, and all the neighbors, without charging anything for it. Do you get the idea? The dry rot which is now affecting the fraternal societies all over the land, is the idea that one must be paid for doing his neighbor the favor of showing him the way to co-operate in protecting his family.—From the Canadian Woodman.

## SEED GRAIN COMPETITION

It will be remembered that in connection with the Seed Grain Competition held at the Provincial Exhibition in July last, an award consisting of a gold watch was offered for the best exhibit in each of the three classes of grain, viz., wheat, oats and barley. There has been considerable delay in securing the watches, but we are informed by Mr. Elderkin, the secretary, that they have now been mailed to the winners in the three classes as follows:—wheat, D. McWhirter, Rockhaven; oats, Messrs. Rackham and Smith, Lloydminster; and barley, T. Whitta, Seamans. The congratulations of the association are due to these three gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that their success will be the means of increasing the interest of our members generally in the contest in succeeding years.

S. W. Y.

## WANT DAILY GRAIN PRICES

Central secretary:—The following resolution was passed at our last meeting and I was requested to send the same to you:—

"Resolved that we, the members of the North Gully S.G.G. Association, assembled here in regular meeting on September 7, hereby declare that it is our opinion that the government should be requested to send daily grain prices to rural telephone centrals, and we further state that we wish the central association to use all their power to obtain the same for our benefit."

GUY F. W. MERRY.  
Secretary North Gully Local.

Central Secretary:—As our year was up on September 1, 1916, I beg to submit to you our annual report. We had a total membership of twenty-four. We bought co-operatively:—  
158 98 lb. bags Flour and 6 80  
lb. bags Rolled Oats ..... \$384.90  
1975 lbs. Twine ..... 219.00

Total..... \$603.90

We consider we saved money on these two small orders and intend to buy more co-operatively in the coming year. We have re-elected the following officers for the coming year:—president, Geo. Diller; vice-president, Eugene Tate; secretary, Thos. H. Adams; directors, Martin Lorenson, J. Adams, J. G. Adams, Jr., R. J. Anderson.

THOS. H. ADAMS,  
Secretary Lindsay Local.

## "BIG BIZ" AND THE FARMER

The following article was clipped from The Montana Equity News, a periodical published at Great Falls, Montana, under the auspices of the American Society of Equity, an organization spread over a number of middle Western States, corresponding closely to our Western Canadian Farmers' Organization.

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

It is both interesting and illuminating to note that not alone in Western Canada, but also in all parts of the United States, wherever the farmers are organizing and fitting themselves to take care of their collective business thru organization, the same tricky and disreputable methods with which to break down this co-operative movement on the part of American farmers are being resorted to by many kinds and classes of manufacturers and distributors who love to call themselves the "Legitimate Traders."

This dastardly trick on the part of Minneapolis dealers and this conduct to which no honorable man would stoop in private life may very fairly be classed in the same category with those who attempt to deceive the farmers by the adoption of names and brands, the purpose of which is to play upon the credulity of the Western farmer by appealing to his sentiment of loyalty to farmers' organizations and to his new-grown faith in co-operation.

Capitalists who have no other relationship to the farmers, except that they want to make out of the farmers all the profits which they possibly can, call themselves farmers' companies, or co-operative companies, or farmers' co-operative companies. There are farmers' supply companies, so-called farmers' grain companies with all shades of differences including a farmers' club company, all of whom it would appear depend more upon the appeal which their deceptive name will make to a large farming population, a considerable percentage of which have not taken the trouble to look into their credentials, than they do upon the quality of the goods which they supply and the efficiency of the service which they give.

Our large, strong and reputable business concerns do not stoop to tricks of this kind. They have too much capital invested, even had they not too high a sense of honor to demean themselves by the employment of such tactics, tactics which at best cannot permanently deceive the farmer. That many farmers have been deceived by these men is very fully demonstrated by the fact that several companies, or so-called companies, bearing the names of farmers' companies or co-operative companies have sprung up like mushrooms and have secured a large amount of business from the farmers of these Western provinces which ought to have gone thru the channels of the farmers' own companies and thus helped to strengthen the farmers' cause instead of being used as it was used as a

very effective weapon against the central purchasing agencies of the farmers' own companies and associations. American farmers merit every success in their fight for a square deal. We are well aware what ruthless and unprincipled antagonists both they and we have to contend with.

## From The Montana Equity News

"A colossal fake being worked by Company under guise of Equity. A stupendous piece of trickery only credible because of the tactics of the Minneapolis Grain Elevator Combine. Here's a rich one for the farmer to chew on. A stupendous imposture on the farmers. A tricky use of the word 'Equity' of the most damnable sort. A piece of business knavery unequalled in the combine's history. An imposition on the farmers and producers as well as the consumers. An illustration of the tactics which the Equity has met and must meet in the future. How the combine works its tentacles into the vitals of the farmers—a new game uncovered by the Herald."

The Co-operators' Herald exposes some more of the methods used by the combine to secure Equity business. Here is the story in brief:—

A salesman for the ——— Co., was soliciting business from the manager of the Farmers' Equity Organization at Parker's Prairie, Minn., and finding the Equity sentiment very strong he called the home offices of his company asking what to do to get the Equity farmers to buy their combine flour. He was instructed to sell their Equity Brand. The audacity of the suggestion floored him and he asked for a confirmation. The return mail brought him a beautiful sack having the word Equity and the handsome emblem of the American Society of Equity worked out in colors on the front of the sack. It also bore the Equity motto, "To secure profitable prices for farm products."

When you remember that in 1914 several farmers called on the president of the ——— Company and asked him to buy their Equity wheat, and were told that before he could buy their wheat it would have to pass thru the hands of a regular member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, you will readily appreciate the hypocritical use of the Equity motto. At the bottom of the sack under the emblem of the Equity Society and just above the "Union Labor Equity Union" label appears the words "Manufactured for the Minnesota Selling Agency of the A.S. of E., Olivia, Minn." The real contemptible part of the deal consists in the fact that a firm that has been opposed to everything that the name of Equity implies should have the brazenness to make use of the emblem of the organization they have persistently sought to destroy. Is there any depth of depravity to which the Grain Combine will not stoop to try and stop the on-rushing Equity movement?



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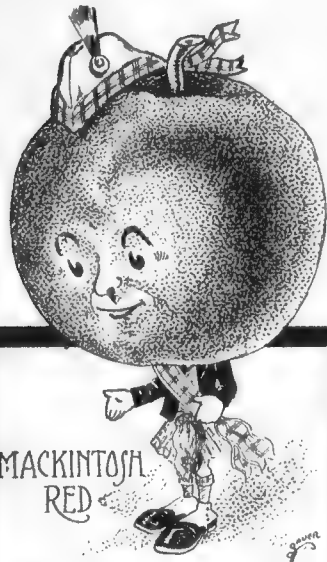
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# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## SO SAY WE

The literature issued in connection with the call of Sir George E. Foster for a convention to consider industrial problems contains a significant paragraph quoted from Col. George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. And since that literature contains no paragraph quoted from the president of the National Association of Farmers of the Dominion of Canada, it is suggested that with the change of a few words and phrases, and with due acknowledgements to the good colonel, his paragraph might fill the bill.

As he wrote it, and as Sir George quotes it, the paragraph reads thus:—

"Manufacturers cannot delegate their responsibility and duty of a deeper interpretation of conditions. Indeed the American manufacturer is more and more called upon and should be called upon to play a public part instead of merely a private part in governmental affairs and public questions. We have the right to speak and to be heard. But we should not speak nor ask to be heard unless what we say is constructive, truthful and valuable. If our friends, the so-called industrial experts, sociological investigators and students of political and social science are studying the meaning of the forces of industry and seeking remedial measures and we are doing nothing along such lines we have no right to criticize conclusions they arrive at unless we are able to demonstrate their errors. In other words, I may say that now-a-days a manufacturer whether he realizes it or not is compelled to be an economist, student and statesman. The old idea that the manufacturer is the one who merely converts raw material into finished product is past. We must wake up to a realizing sense and quick perception of the tremendous part our manufacturing industry is playing in our country."

In order to apply its principles to agriculture, which is still incomparably the supreme feature of our Canadian industrial life, my suggestion is that it read as follows:—

"Farmers cannot delegate their responsibility and duty of a deeper interpretation of conditions. Indeed the Canadian farmer is more and more called upon and should be called upon to play a public part instead of merely a private part in governmental affairs and public questions. We have the right to speak and to be heard. But we should not speak nor ask to be heard unless what we say is constructive, truthful and valuable. If our friends the so-called industrial experts, sociological investigators and students of political and social science are studying the meaning of the forces of industry and seeking remedial measures and we are doing nothing along such lines, we have no right to criticize conclusions they arrive at unless we are able to demonstrate their errors. In other words, I may say that now-a-days a farmer, whether he realizes it or not, is compelled to be an economist, student and statesman. The old idea that the farmer is the one who merely lives on the farm is past. We must wake up to a realizing sense and quick perception of the tremendous part our agricultural industry is playing in our country."

That needs little if any comment. The farmers of Western Canada are coming very rapidly to a "realizing sense" (what a fine old revival meeting expression) of the conditions by which they have been hampered for a generation. They know that while they have been toiling others have had direct access to the council chambers of government and have been adjusting conditions so that the farmers' toil should be largely for their (not the farmers') benefit. They know that today when the world is looking forward to a period of after-war reconstruction the powers that have had their privileged grip so long upon the throat of agriculture are planning cunningly and warily to secure the tightening and the extension of that grip so that they and their class shall still receive their customary, yes, custom-ary, tribute. But, like the manufacturers, the farmers in these days are saying with a confidence greater than ever in the past, "We have

the right to speak and to be heard." And if I gauge aright the temper of the Canadian West, it is not going to take "lying down" in the day when next decisions are rendered the continued imposition of custom-ary tribute to any privileged class.

W. R. WOOD.

## CORDWOOD FOR BRANCHES

Secretary E. Kirby, of our Whitemouth Branch, advises Central office that their district could supply fence posts and cordwood to other branches of the Grain Growers' Association who are in need of same and is willing to give quotations. The wood consists of tamarac and spruce and some poplar. The fence posts are all tamarac. Any inquiries sent to E. Kirby, Whitemouth P.O., will receive prompt replies. This is one of our newer branches and we feel sure that there must be many branches on the prairie who will require both wood and posts this winter and by co-operating with this branch by buying from them will receive a favor as well as conferring one.

## PROPOSED PROGRAM

On account of pressure of work in connection with the proposed amalgamation of our Western interests, we have not been able to prepare the outline of program for the use of branches this winter as promised in last week's issue. We expect to have this prepared in good time for the issue of the following week.

## RESOLUTION RE TARIFF

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association and will appeal to our readers with no uncertain sound: Whereas the increased expenditure of the Canadian government, caused by the war and other contingencies, will of necessity require revenue from some source, and whereas the tendency of the present government is to raise such revenue largely by increasing the duties on importations, thus causing much higher values to prevail on the necessities and comforts of life to the common people, and whereas increased duties have already been imposed on manufactured goods imported from Great Britain which will tend to restrict the volume of trade as between Canada and Great Britain to the detriment of the people of both countries, and whereas the increase of tariff on importations generally does not increase revenue, but rather has a tendency to decrease it, while leaving the manufacturer in a position to charge higher prices for his goods and thus increase the cost of living to the great bulk of the Canadian people.

Therefore this Association is of the opinion that the farmers' associations of Canada should use their utmost endeavors to obtain united action in favor of absolutely free import of goods manufactured in Britain, and the gradual reduction of all import duties, replacing therefor the taxation of natural resources as a means of raising revenue for the purposes of the government.

Moved by F. Simpson, seconded by J. D. Dandridge, Shoal Lake G.G.A.

## GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS

"Even the politicians are beginning to learn that it is not safe to try and double-cross the farmer. So it is evident the farmer has made some progress and gained some wisdom. The co-operative movement is the most momentous thing that has happened in our time. Co-operation is the greatest word that man has yet learned. It is the conquering movement of the ages. It is sweeping across the world to make religion a real thing; to build a new ideal of morality and happiness, to create an epoch in which the brotherhood of man shall be realized and hatreds and divisions done away with. Legislators began to show respect for the farmer only when the farmer began to show respect for himself and his own rights. What the farmer needs is not better implements or more scientific farming methods or more advice. He needs justice and a square deal and a fair share of the products of his own labor. Somebody between the farmer and the consumer is skinning them both.

The farmer does the work, somebody else gets the big profit, and the consumer pays the bill.

"The farmer has listened to men and scientists who were eager to help him, but if he wants to get anywhere he has got to help himself. On the day that all the farmers join the farmers' movement most of their troubles will end. First of all must be settled, and settled rightly, the question of honest markets and a square deal for the farmer in the financial operations of the country."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## WHOSE IDEAS DOMINATE?

(Continued from last week)

In the matter of rates of payment for service there is room for question. The average man earns, say, two dollars a day, but when he requires a lawyer's advice on a difference with his neighbor, or a surgeon's services to remove a diseased appendix, is it not the case that he often pays at the rate of two dollars per minute? If he goes to one of the "real big" city churches he is likely to find that the minister (a man much above the average of course) is paid at the rate of \$60 a Sunday, while his average man assistant who does the visiting and other drudgery for him is paid just the average man wage. When he travels on the train (owned and run by a company which average men by their humble contributions thru government grants put upon its feet) he pays three cents a mile, the greater part of which goes not to run trains and maintain the public service and convenience, but to swell the bank accounts and the stock certificates of the people who ride in the parlor and palace cars which the average man never enters. And when he comes home and has a chance to read the paper he finds out that the government, acting for the common people, have granted another dozen millions or so to the patient and long-suffering railway companies to keep them on their feet. If he goes to the city he wants comfort and cleanliness in the hotel where he stays, but if he selects one where that is obtainable he finds that it is run on a plan so elaborate that he must pay for much more than he wishes to use. The meals are complex and costly, just the thing for the man with twice the average wage perhaps, but including a score of things which he prefers to do without. So it is not to be wondered at that the ordinary man is looking in these days for the coming of a condition in which, because the ideals of ordinary men prevail, ordinary services will be provided at a rate which bears a right and just relationship to the wages which are paid the common people.

When the average man examines a list of the men who serve in public positions in the country and their remuneration, he finds, glancing over them almost at random, a Cabinet Minister drawing \$7,500, a Registrar-General \$6,000, a Deputy Registrar-General \$6,000, a second Deputy Registrar-General \$3,500, a third Deputy Registrar-General \$3,200, a fourth Deputy Registrar-General \$2,200, a Police Magistrate \$3,000, a Public Utilities Commissioner \$8,000, a Medical Superintendent \$3,000, to say nothing about the scores, if not hundreds, who are paid from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Now the average man does not grudge a good worker his wage, but the list makes him think and he figures up by way of comparison his two dollars, or three at most a day, and the \$625 or \$940 looks so "different." He sees without much effort that one would have to add something to it—no that is not the term—one would have to multiply it by two, in fact by three, in order to get any kind of fair standing in a class of that kind. Now, the average man can understand the matter of a man's wage for a man's work, and something added because special training and ability are required in certain lines, but it takes a man to be a little more than average to fathom the profound reason why any man on God's earth should draw year by year for services ordinarily required by the public, five, six or seven times what the average man in the community gets by which to maintain himself and his family. And so men are saying in these days that where there is genuine rule of the people by the people and for the people there will be an equitable and just relationship between the wages earned by the average man and the amount paid public servants for the work they do.

Contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P., Neepawa.

# Seed Grain and Relief

An Outline of the Work of the Federal Government in Relieving the Western Farmers in 1914-15

A great deal of discussion has been aroused over the financial complications caused by the government seed grain advance of 1914-15. In order that the matter may be clearly understood The Guide is publishing the facts of the situation. The crop of 1914 was a total failure over a large section of southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta. In fact the failure was so complete that the farmers were not only without seed, but were also without fodder for their horses and consequently could not prepare the ground for the next crop. Many also had no money to buy food for their families and fuel. The Dominion government came to the relief of these settlers and supplied seed grain, fodder and relief. At first particular areas were marked out in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but later it was thrown open to all three provinces.

In order to ensure repayment for seed, fodder and relief advanced, the Dominion government made contracts with the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments by which the Dominion government was permitted to take security on the land and the crop of those who secured the advances. Power to take this security rests solely with the provincial governments, but special acts were passed by the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta by which the Dominion government took security for all seed grain and fodder advances against all the land that the farmer owned, all that he might thereafter own, all the crop produced from the government seed and any crop he might thereafter produce until such time as he has paid in full the Dominion government claim. The advance bears interest at five per cent. until paid. All this security against the land takes priority to the first mortgages, and this is what has caused the difficulty. In Manitoba no special legislation was passed so the Dominion government is an ordinary creditor in that province and the standing of the first mortgage is not interfered with.

## Dr. Roche's Letter

In order to get the full facts of the case the editor of The Guide applied to Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior, Ottawa, by whose department the seed grain, fodder and relief was distributed. Herewith is Dr. Roche's letter giving all the information:—

Ottawa, 28th September, 1916.  
Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg.

My Dear Sir:—

I have your letter of the 25th instant, in which you ask for certain information in connection with the distribution by the Dominion government to destitute settlers in the prairie provinces of seed grain, fodder and relief in the fall of 1914 and the spring of 1915.

In reply, I may say that owing to the magnitude of the undertaking and the fact that so many of our experienced clerks have been absent on active military service overseas, it has been impossible to complete the final accounting of this work, but I will endeavor to give you sufficient information to answer your purpose.

The object of the administration in making these advances was twofold.

1.—To alleviate the destitute settler, thereby preventing starvation or emigration—the only alternative.

2.—To enable farmers to seed every available acre, it being realized that the future of our country depended in a great measure upon the crop.

It is true that the boundaries originally fixed to limit the area within which the distribution was to be conducted were later extended, but in this connection I would point out that all applicants for seed grain furnished a full statement of their circumstances to the commissioner of immigration, Winnipeg, who dealt with the applications. The result of the government's advance of absolutely clean seed is now apparent and will prove of lasting benefit to the whole country. It has been estimated that there has been raised from the seed distributed by the government:—

75,000,000 bushels of wheat.

210,000,000 bushels of oats.

500,000 bushels of barley.

Applications for seed grain received, granted and refused were as follows:—

	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	B.C.	Total
Received .....	16,099	40,759	2,399	52	59,309
Granted .....	14,907	38,074	1,894	52	52,927
Refused and withdrawn ...	1,192	4,685	505	..	6,382

## Seed Distributed

Seed grain was furnished to the above mentioned to the following extent:—

Wheat—2,978,973 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel.

Oats—3,503,068 bushels at 85 cents per bushel.

Barley—116,489½ bushels at \$1.00 per bushel.

The number of distribution points was: Alberta, 181; Saskatchewan, 342; Manitoba, 60. Total, 583.

The maximum granted to any one settler was 400 bushels covering all kinds of seed. Per acre to be placed under cultivation the maximum grant was: Wheat, 2 bushels; oats, 3 bushels; barley, 2½ bushels.

## Over 50,000 Farmers Aided

In Saskatchewan 19,004 farmers on unpatented land received seed to the value of \$2,521,197.75, and 17,070 farmers on patented land received seed to the value of \$3,084,747.09.

In Alberta 8,437 farmers on unpatented land received seed to the value of \$922,382.40, and 6,470 farmers on patented land received seed to the value of \$999,379.81.

## Fodder and Relief

The number of settlers on unpatented and patented lands who received relief other than seed grain in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia was:

Alberta	
Peace River Land District .....	14
Grande Prairie Land District .....	129
Edmonton Land District .....	1,342
Red Deer Land District .....	28
Calgary Land District .....	5,085
Lethbridge Land District .....	4,128
Medicine Hat Land District .....	4,973

Saskatchewan	
Battleford Land District .....	54
Saskatoon Land District .....	6,583
Maple Creek Land District .....	7,682
Swift Current Land District .....	9,584
Moose Jaw Land District .....	6,430
Humboldt Land District .....	19
Yorkton Land District .....	221
Regina Land District .....	72
Weyburn Land District .....	506
Estevan Land District .....	8
Prince Albert Land District .....	48

Manitoba	
Winnipeg Land District .....	2,457
British Columbia	
Kamloops Land District .....	20

Total .....	49,383
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Totals	
Alberta .....	15,699
Saskatchewan .....	31,207
Manitoba .....	2,457
British Columbia .....	20
Total .....	49,383

## Plans for Collection

It was considered reasonable to expect that in view of the bumper crop harvested those who were assisted by the government would feel it their duty to repay as soon as possible, especially in these times when every dollar is needed for war purposes. It was largely on this account that the administration decided, in the fall of 1915, to endeavor to collect one-half of the seed grain advance. The members of the grain and elevator trade, after conference at Winnipeg, volunteered to assist in effecting this collection by deducting the amount required from the proceeds of the farmer's grain when marketed. As a matter of fact, all the companies did not adhere to the arrangement, and the failure of those to carry out their undertaking resulted in our not being able to collect the amount we thought we could reasonably have expected to receive.

## Twenty Per Cent. Collected

While the total amount voted for seed grain and relief distribution was about \$13,000,000, from this must be deducted refunds of freight which we were enabled to secure as a result of the favorable arrangement with the railway companies, the proceeds of the sale of surplus grain, bags, etc., and lastly the cost of administration. The net amount of security taken probably does not exceed \$12,000,000, divided about as follows:

Seed grain .....	\$ 7,600,000
Relief .....	4,400,000

Total .....	\$12,000,000
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Our collections to date, which represent

Continued on Page 20

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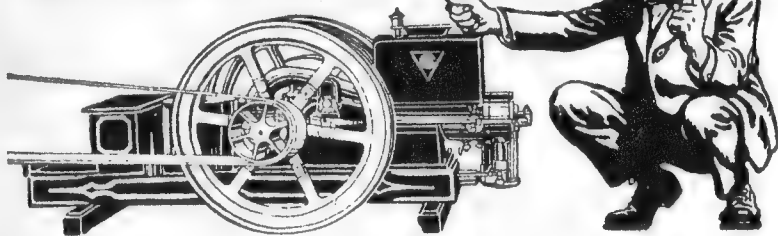
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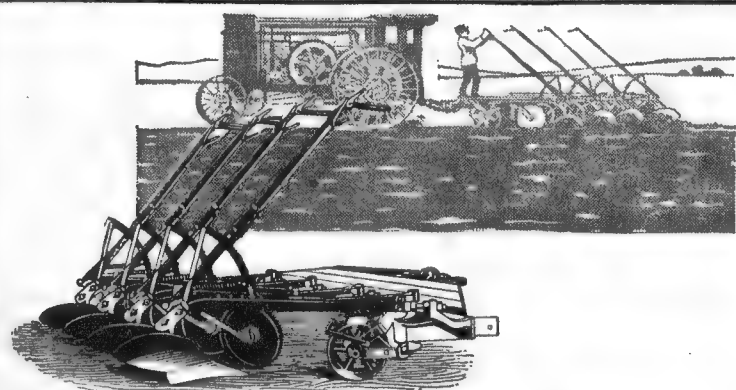
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# The Railway Problem

Article X.—Fallacy of "Competition" and what it is costing Canada—The  
Bogies raised against State Ownership

By E. B. Biggar

The partisans of private ownership insinuate that the people of foreign countries and other British dominions have a moral status that would make state ownership unsafe for such a venture in Canada. This parental solicitude sounds well on the lips of those who have done so much to control the legislatures of this country for their moral uplift. But are Canadians who have in all these years administered their postal, customs, trade and commerce, inland revenue, public education and other public services with fair honesty and efficiency, willing to admit that individually they are less honest in purpose, less public spirited, or that as a nation they are utterly incapable of doing that which has been done since the first introduction of railways by the people of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India? The doubt implied by the question is an insult in itself, and that such a reflection can be made by the lags of private railway interests, and retailed in public by their friends, shows the extent to which these corrupting influences have broken down our national self respect and faith in our own capacity.

Then there is the argument that the financial transactions involved in state

keep the railways in operation, from what source would a private railway derive its sustenance? As a matter of finance railways are not bought from the private owners by cash, but by the transfer of the securities to the nation on whose credit these securities are based.

### Duplication in Ontario

There is one feature of private ownership which operates with peculiar injustice in a country like Canada, which is a land of great but undeveloped natural resources and vast areas of unoccupied land. The problem is to develop these resources and people these lands in the best and most economical way. This cannot be done without railway service within practicable hauling distance for the colonist. The first principle of a national railway policy would be to spread this railway service over as wide an area as possible for each line, just as the arteries of the human body are distributed to every organ and every set of muscles. But what has been the policy of private ownership as shown on the map of Canada? Take, for example, the strip of country between Toronto and Montreal. Here we find three lines owned by three



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The British Naval Expedition which consisted of 37 officers and men taking with them two armed motor boats and sent to Central Africa to clear the Germans off Lake Tanganyika, was the smallest expeditionary force which was sent against the enemy during the war. No expedition has ever traveled so far to engage the enemy as this one did and no previous expedition had utilized so many methods of transport as this did. Excepting air, every known method of transport was called into use before the lake was reached. After reaching Capetown by steamer, the expedition and its motor boats travelled by rail to Fungurume, a distance of 2,448 miles. The expedition left Fungurume for their 146 miles trek to Sankosia. At Sankosia the party went by rail to Bukema, a distance of 18 miles. At Bukema, the expedition travelled to Kaballo on the River Luabala, a voyage of 350 miles. On arrival here the journey was continued by rail to Lake Tanganyika. The two armed motor boats which were named "Mimi" and "Tou Tou" captured the German gun boat "Kikani" and chased and sunk the German gun boat "Von Wiseman," a brilliant accomplishment which upheld the finest traditions of the British Navy. The photo shows "Mimi" and "Tou Tou" preparing for action.

ownership are too colossal to think of. This is the bogey raised in every case where conversion from private to public ownership has been proposed. But it is answered by the logic of accomplished facts, and those facts show that there is not a case in the world where, once the decision was taken to nationalize the railways, the money has not been found; and in most cases at a lower rate of interest than had been obtained by private companies. This follows from two or three considerations which any plain man can understand without pretending to a knowledge of financial technicalities. As the whole is greater than any one of its parts, so the credit of a whole nation is greater than that of any one of its interests or elements. The revenues on which a private railway's finances are based are not evolved by some self-creating process within the railway itself, but are all drawn from tariffs or rates imposed upon and paid by the general population, as before proved. Now, if any private railway or number of railways can furnish the capital and credit to maintain a department of the physical assets of a country, much more can the whole nation, which owns all the departments of assets and all the material resources of whatever kind, sustain the capital and credit of the railways. If the combined resources and traffic of all the people could not

different companies, each with trains leaving each city about the same hours of the day, and for many miles running within a few hundred yards of each other; and altho the C.P.E. and the C.N.R. were each built to bring the blessing of "competition" to the people, the rates of all three lines remain what they were when there was only the Grand Trunk between the two cities. In fact, the rates are actually at a higher average, as the Grand Trunk, since it has had "competition," has withdrawn the second class fares which it was bound by law under its charter to give between Montreal and Toronto. The result of this is that there is no reduction of fares, the whole Dominion pays three expropriated rights of way, three sets of stations en route, three sets of employees of all classes—not to mention three sets of the adjuncts of express service owned by each company; and three terminals in Montreal, involving in the case of the C.N.R. a needless tunnel thru Mount Royal at an expense of some millions of dollars.

Suppose we apply this theory of economy to the postal work and, dividing this strip of territory into three competing services between Montreal and Toronto, establish three sets of post offices with separate buildings and office staffs in each city, town and village, including three battalions of let-

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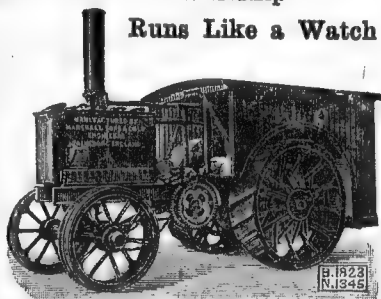
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ter carriers who would make their rounds at about the same hours of the day. Is such a system, which would be thought lunacy in the work of the post office, to be maintained as national economy in the working of a railway system? The plain truth is that national economy was not considered in the premises at all by the directors of these companies, who built the second and third lines between these two cities simply because traffic there in profitable volume at the old rates was ready at hand. Had the requirements of the whole Dominion governed this situation it would have been sufficient to have a double track line from Montreal to Toronto, and when traffic increased more trains could have been put on, giving accommodation at different hours; and the money spent in building three lines over practically the same strip could have been handed back to the people in the form of cheaper rates; or spent in giving railway facilities to the great hinterland north of Lake Ontario, where, for lack of such facilities many have had to abandon their homesteads, and the remnant of the population are living and bringing up their children in a state of poverty, ignorance and immorality that are a disgrace to the country.

In the triplication of railways over the Montreal-Toronto strip over \$50,000,000 have been wasted in construction, not to speak of the greater waste in maintenance, while an area north of the lake equal to a European state lies waste for want of railways to open it up. We need not attribute this misdirection of public funds to pure malice on the part of a railway company. It is one of the natural consequences of two divergent ideas of railway development—one in which a profit in operation is confessedly the first purpose, with public service a secondary consideration as the means to the end; the other in which the most extensive, most equitably distributed and most economical service to the whole nation are the primary purposes, the question of profit in carrying on the service being the least of the considerations. But if national policy requires the levy of that form of taxation, then all the surplus goes to the benefit of all the people. Once we grasp the truth that the railways of a country are its national highways, we become conscious that this national service is no fit subject for either private investment or private profit.

### Duplication Nation Wide

What has been said of the situation between Montreal and Toronto under our present railway policy may be said of every part of the country where second and third lines have been laid between centres of population for the sake of getting ready-to-hand traffic at high rates, while stretches of country remain waste for want of access by rail and road. Resources to which there is no access remain as fallow as if they never existed; and if the many millions that have been misappropriated in this way in the past seventy years had been distributed under a policy conceived in the national interest we would today have had an area of developed country which would be profitably sustaining a population ten times greater than the present.

The way to rationalize the railways is to nationalize them, and the sooner it is done the less the people will suffer. The experience of other countries has been that when the railways are taken over from private hands after a long hesitation the owners, anticipating the change have allowed the equipment to run down, neglected needed improvements and looted the assets, so that when the government assumed charge they have had to rebuild the roads, and then the cost of this rehabilitation is used as a proof of extravagant management under state ownership. The false notion so carefully taught by our political educators of the past that vested interests are to be held high and holy, and human rights of little value when they come in conflict is now losing its force in the present shaking up of things, but whatever vogue it still holds will add to the dangers of delay, and to the country's financial loss. Out of this public loss a few men will retire with misfit honors and millions of the people's money.

In the main, the cost of living is

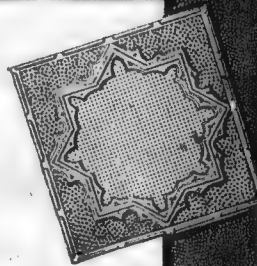
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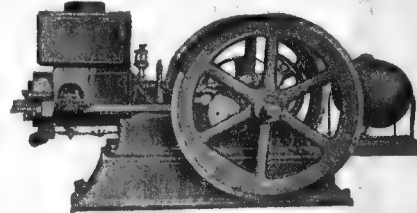
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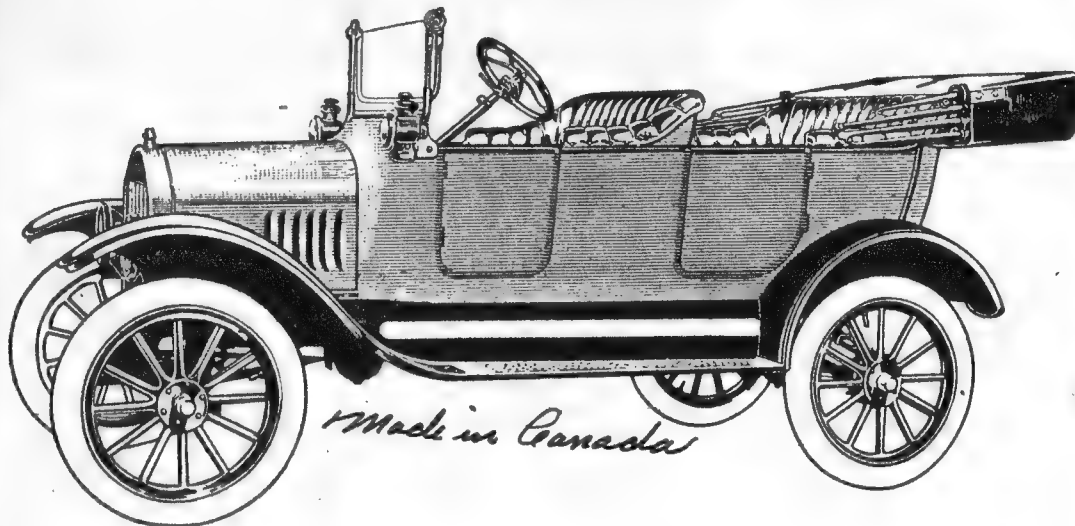
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the cost of transportation. This is not an abstract theory of government, but a matter which governs our daily life. The man who lives in the prairie provinces will find, on weighing it all up, that his year's returns for all his labor is a certain sum from which the items to be subtracted can be rolled up into one grand total formed by the cost of obtaining at his nearest station the things he must buy, and of delivering to distant consumers the products of his toil. His savings depend entirely on what is left after his outgoing and incoming transportation bills have been paid. The same is true of his brothers all the way to the Atlantic or Pacific coast, whose interests are linked with his. The higher the cost of keeping in touch with his brothers at the sea and beyond, the heavier the toll taken from his and their earnings. That is surely self-evident. The less the cost of this transport both ways the greater can be the volume of his transactions or the larger the balance left to himself. If he as a citizen is a shareholder in his nation's ownership of the means of transport, what signifies it to him whether there is a surplus over the cost of working that transport system? If he wishes to have it so, then as a shareholder in his country's business he participates in the surplus.

But the advantage of the cheapest possible transport is not alone for the prairie farmer or eastern manufacturer. The conditions which thus leave him a larger margin will attract new neighbors who are glad to share like advantages, and the larger the distribution of population the easier the burden on each because of increased traffic. The greater the restriction on transportation by high rates the harder will life be for him and the less attractive will be the surroundings to newcomers. Here again we have the experience of other lands that have sooner or later reduced rates thru national ownership, and we have further the analogy of the post office. Contrary to the doleful prophecies of postmasters general and members of parliament, every reduction of postage rates in the past has been followed by such an increase in the use of the mails that deficits have been covered and ultimately surpluses made, which on the same principle of the utmost service to the greatest number are again devoted to the extension of postal facilities.

### Getting Money Out of Cattle

Continued from Page 7

case is doubtless above what most farmers could hope to make in the feeding end of the game. If they cashed in \$15 to \$20 per head they would do well and be making good labor returns. There are few ways a farmer can make \$200 to \$400 in the winter time so easily. There is no speculation and not a big element of chance about it. One has always of course to keep in mind the big element of common sense. I know of a case where it cost one Alberta farmer \$40 a head to winter steers. He loaded them up with timothy hay when prairie wool would have been less than half as dear and far better.

#### Where the Most Money Lies

Today there are innumerable waste areas all over Western Canada that never see a hoof all summer. Grass to your knees, and far higher, grows up year after year and dies down again. In the country north-east of Calgary between the C.N.R. line and the Battle river and far north of that there are unlimited stretches not being used at all. Thousands of acres of the best cattle land out of doors with comparatively mild winters are being held in here by various companies and speculators. The same is true of not a few parts of Saskatchewan. Some cattle men are using a little of it, roaming stock here and there and making plenty of money. If definite leases at a reasonable price could be taken on plenty of this land all kinds of capital could be induced to go into the business. Men who know the business are buying one and two year old steers, carrying them over the winter out in the country mentioned at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per head for the winter and the next summer and selling them for \$55.00 to \$60.00 or



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\$75.00 to \$85.00 according to age. There seems to be more money in the younger stuff, at least it can be turned more frequently by buying them.

This is the line of cattle farming offering the best prospects today, i.e., handling stockers or young stuff that has hardly even reached that stage yet. It is the end in which the quickest and safest money has been made. With pasture and enough rough feed for winter available there is no better or safer line of agriculture operations in the West today. At the same time one can be gradually growing into breeding stock without any big immediate capital outlay and with much less danger of loss. Of course everybody can't do it but everybody isn't going to do it. Rome was not built in a day and the evolution of cattle operations is not going to be accomplished in a season. Moreover there are still parts of the West where grain farming is more profitable and chances are, will be, for some years at least.

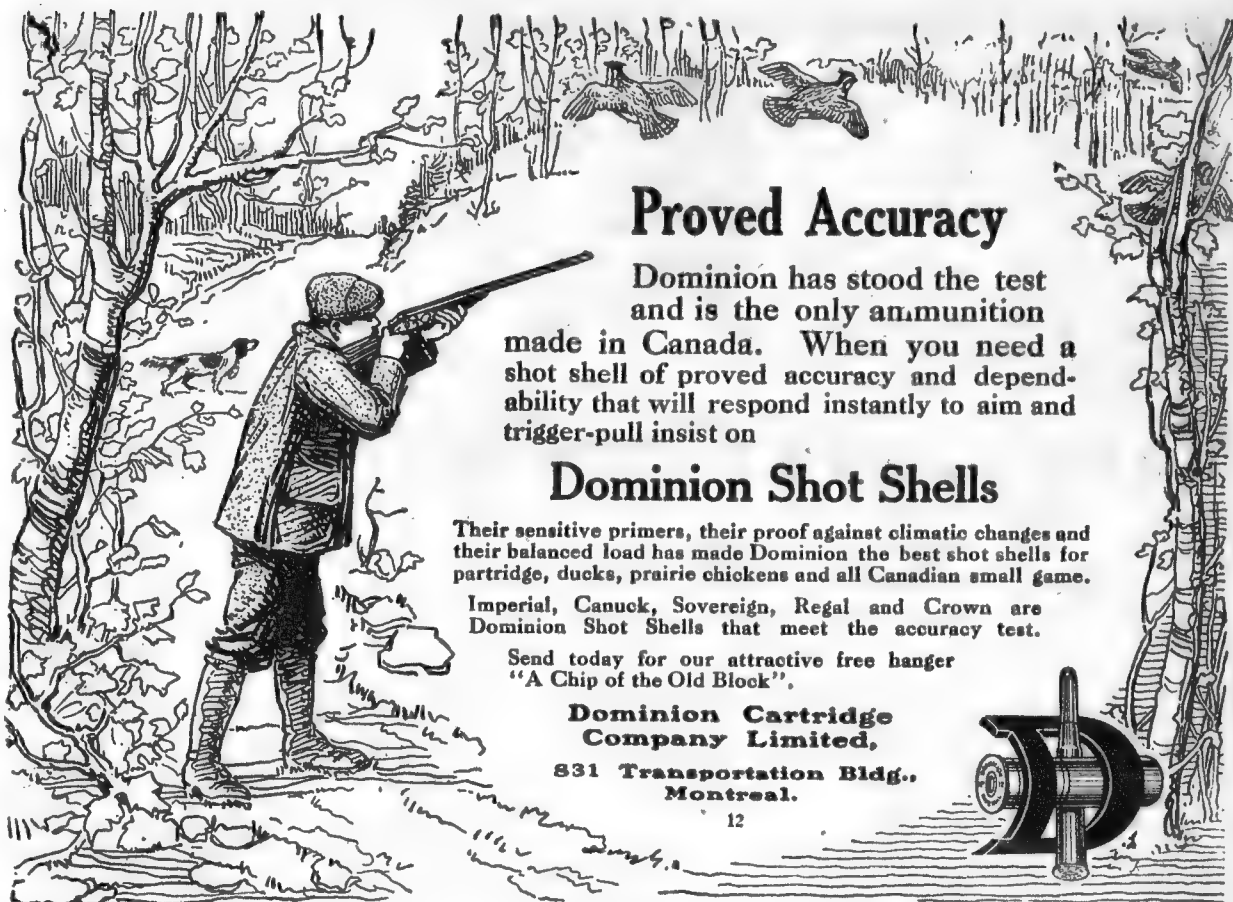
#### Buying is Big Consideration

It doesn't pay to buy any old stuff for wintering. "Well bought is half sold" is true and it could almost be said "well bought is an insurance against loss." There is no use in following the custom of Friday morning shoppers in department stores and looking for bargains when buying steers. The cheapest stock is often the dearest, consequently there are a few things to be kept in mind when "laying in" the stock. If this stock can be picked up near home either by the farmer or the local drover with satisfaction so much the better. There is a great variation in the "doing" qualities of cattle bought in different parts. The climate and even feed often varies and it takes a good while for some stock to get down to real weight gaining when radical change of location is made. There is of course, a saving of freight hauls and probably a certain amount of commission also, as well as that of a big fill previous to weighing and shrink in shipping.

Buyers at a certain market get the benefit of a larger selection and competition. A more uniform lot as to quality and color can be got. They may come from different parts of the country and there will likely be a considerable difference in their ability to "do" well for awhile. One of the safest assurances of making a profit on stocker or feeder cattle is in getting quality stock to start with. The right kind first and the right price afterwards is pretty safe counsel for most men. The butcher shop is the final resting place of a steer and if he is to get a front place there he has to possess certain characteristics during life time. Steers need to have good conformation first. Fairly short legs, tolerably straight top and underlines, not dropping backs, level not high rough rumps and well let down at the flank will give the first appearance of the right kind of steers. A big deep thick heart girth and lots of bone indicate strength and ability to handle lots of roughage and to stand heavy feeding as well if that is to be carried on. Spring of rib back of the shoulder and good width at the loin as well as width and depth at the quarters and depth at the twist (between the hind legs) are essential in the make up of a steer that will class high on the final market. There are also a lot of other indicators of the right kind of steer like width between the eyes, width of muzzle, prominent clear eyes, and short neck that are invaluable but if the steer has the characteristics outlined above, those just mentioned will be found associated with them. An important point is the skin. A thick coarse heavy skin is not a good sign but it is no worse than a thin papery one. A pliable skin of medium thickness and lots of soft hair are the ideal tho the condition here again depends much on the feed the stock has been getting.

#### Some Things to Avoid

There are a few things that it will pay to avoid. Get solid colors reds, roans, or blacks, if possible. Don't get them spotted especially black and white. Dairy steers are not good feeders as a class, i.e., they don't put on weight in the right place and they don't sell



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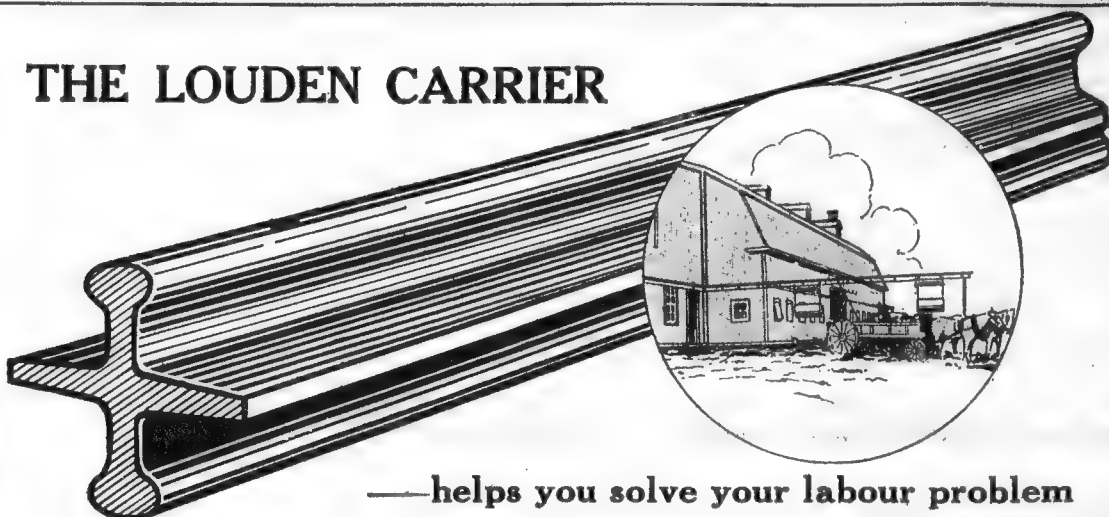
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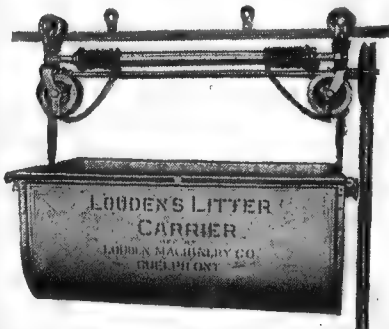
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well in competition on the market. Some of the hotels and restaurants are now putting on "Steak a la Holstein" but you never get it at places that build their reputations on good steaks. Horses are no special recommendation for either stocker or feeding steers, particularly the latter and they are bad for shipping and selling as well. Wild steers are not so desirable as the quieter ones and it usually takes some time to get "out-laws" down to business.

Whether a farmer should take heavy cattle and feed them pretty liberally for a few months or lighter cattle and carry them over till next summer is something every man must decide for himself depending on his feed, money, etc. Where the shorter feeding is to be practised perhaps on account of lots of damaged grain the heavier stuff in good condition when bought should pay the best. The spread in the present market prices between stockers and feeders is not great and one buys a lot more weight to be turned off at the increased margin a few months later. Quality is the very biggest of considerations. Everybody can't get the best stuff but those who get the poor ones are apt to be those who will be blaming their luck next year saying there is no money in feeding cattle.—E. A. Weir.

**THE SMALL PIG DIFFICULTY**

In travelling thru the country at this time of the year a great many pigs weighing not more than 50 to 70 pounds are seen in the feed lots and pastures.

To be marketed at a price anywhere near the top these pigs must be carried thru the winter at least until January or February. When one considers the additional cost of gains made thru the winter months when no green feed is available one is led to wonder whether it would not be more profitable to have these pigs larger at this time of the year. That it is more profitable to have the pigs larger at this time of the year, at least in most cases, is proven by the fact that the most successful hog raisers see to it that their spring pigs weigh at least 110 to 135 pounds by the end of September. Should one undertake to criticize a man with 60 pound pigs and tell him that his pigs should be larger, an argument immediately follows. The average farmer knows that his pigs should be larger at this time of the year to be profitable. His problem is how to get them larger. Wherever small pigs are found at this time of the year several shortcomings can be located in the management the pigs have had. The first is that inferior, undersized breeding stock has been used, the second is that the pigs were farrowed late in the spring and the third is that they have gone thru the summer on pasture but with too limited a grain ration. The first essential in raising big, growthy pigs that can be marketed in the month of November at a weight of 175 to 200 pounds is that good big, heavy boned breeding stock must be used. For some reason or other a pig farrowed in March or early in April always seems to grow faster than one farrowed in May or June. The second essential to rapid growth of the pigs is that they be farrowed early. March and April are the months selected as the most successful farrowing month by the best hog growers. It is true that it takes something of a building and a little care to farrow the pig crop in these months, but it pays. In order that pigs may make a rapid growth thru the summer months they must have a combination of good pasture and a suitable grain ration. It has been proven a good many times that pigs will make the most rapid growth when running on good pasture and getting their grain from a self-feeder. However, this has not always proved the most economical method of making the gains. In the work at the North Dakota Experiment Station covering several years, good gains have been made when growing pigs were pasturing on alfalfa and receiving a grain ration of three pounds per day per 100 pounds live weight of pigs.—W.H. Peters, N.D. Exp. Station.

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Hat, and ask for forms for making application for a brand. He should state whether this brand is to be used for cattle or horses. The Recorder of Brands will forward the forms requested, and permit the applicant to suggest six different brands, any one of which he would like to have allotted to him. If any one of these brands has not already been allotted, or a brand so nearly like one of them that they might be readily mistaken the one for the other, then one of the designs indicated will be allotted by the Recorder of Brands. Otherwise the Recorder will allot a brand of his own selection.

As to the manner of branding by farmers, there is no simpler way than by means of a heated iron in the form of the character to be used. Experienced brand men who are accustomed to branding large numbers of animals on the range use in some cases acid and in other cases what they call a running iron; that is, a straight piece of iron which is heated to a red heat and drawn in the shape of the letter or character to be placed on the animal. When having a brand made it is important that the edge of the brand should not be too thick. From one-eighth to three-sixteenths is about right. Further back the iron should be heavier, otherwise it is likely to cool off before the skin has been sufficiently burned. To leave a permanent mark, where two or three lines of a given character converge, a small notch should be filed in the branding iron, otherwise too much heat is likely to be applied at that point and the brand would be blurred. For instance in the centre of the letter K three lines meet at a point. A file should be used to file out a small notch about three-sixteenths of an inch wide at the top. This will prevent blurring.

When branding one of two things are necessary. Either the animal must be thrown and held in such a way that he cannot resist the branding iron, or he should be put in what is known as a "squeezer." The iron should be brought to a red, but not a white heat and kept pressed firmly against the animal until one can discern, both by the nature of the smoke, and also by the odor, that the iron has burned thru the hair and has commenced to burn the skin. As soon as this is done the iron should be removed, otherwise the brand will be blotched. It is not a good idea to brand during the season when flies are numerous, as the flies will often work on a brand and so disfigure it as to make it impossible to discern what it was intended to be.—W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS SELL WELL**

J. D. McGregor, of Glencarnock Farm, Brandon, Man., writes us that since January 1 they have sold over sixty-eight head of pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the majority of this lot being yearling bulls. Since the first of May the following sales were made: To Henry Bros., Oak River, Man., the bull "Comus of Glencarnock 2nd;" To Geo. M. Pierce, Cereal, Alta., the bull "Roscoe of Glencarnock;" To Frank Middleton, Mortlack, Sask., the bull "Glencarnock Prime 4th;" to Ireland and Sturlaugson, Elfros, Sask., the bull "Elapsis of Glencarnock 2nd;" to Jas. H. Batchelor, Souris, Man., the bull "Ashlar of Gwennawr 2nd;" he was sired by "Enig," and was purchased at a big price; to A. G. Holmes, Alsask, Sask., the bull "Glencarnock Laird;" to C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta., the bull "Prince Evodie of Glencarnock," this was one of the most outstanding bulls; to E. J. S. Cowan, Melbourne, Man., "Glencarnock Ebbro 2nd;" to B. S. Herbert, Ardrossan, Alta., "Gowan Park Enright;" to Amos Goodwin, Kandahar, Sask., "Ormonde;" to W. H. McNullen, Rouleau, Sask., "Glencarnock Laird;" to S. C. Pritchard, Kamrose, Alta., three show females. This trio of females was exceptionally fine.

The trade in pure bred hogs has been very brisk this season. Since July 1 one hundred and forty-eight head of pure bred hogs were shipped. This includes Yorkshires, Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Mr. McGregor says they will have sixty young Suffolk rams for sale this season.

Look out for nails in the stall or manger which can possibly get into a horse. They seem to work out of lumber some way, both heads and points, and are responsible for many of the mysterious scars on horses which represent a lot of suffering.

**YOU CAN HAVE**

"PUT yourself in the other fellow's shoes." That is our guiding thought.

WE do things in a way, you as an individual would want it done if you were doing it for yourself.

FOR our friends—and our customers are always our friends—we are ready to go the limit. We don't consider any out of the way request a bother.

TO us it is a pleasure to know that our friends value our friendship and feel free to call upon us when they need extra service. It is in this spirit we attend to their wants.

THERE is no limit to our capacity of service; every man, woman and child in Western Canada can look upon us as their friend, and to really get better acquainted let us suggest that you write us letter or post card. Just say: "Send me your new Fall book." We want to know you, and this is a fine way to get introduced.

**THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

**Why Pay Big Prices If You Have Cash?  
Tractors and Portables**

LOOK at these for Bargains that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

**Gasoline Tractors**

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors (new).

Cash.....**\$1500**

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors (rebuilt).

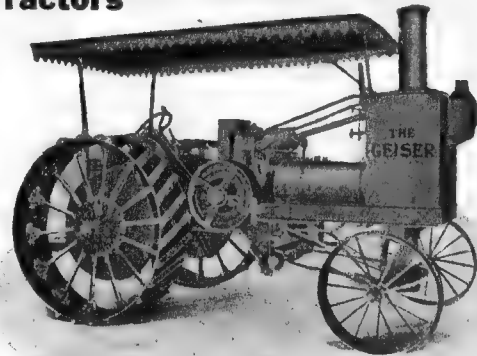
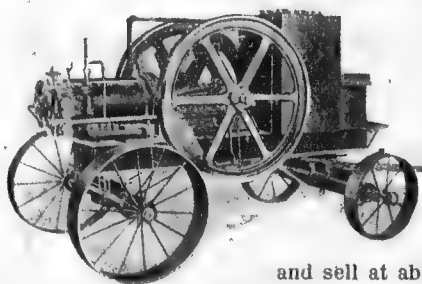
Cash.....**\$1200**

45 h.p. 4-Cylinder Tractors, second-hand, good order.

Cash.....**\$1000**

8-16 h.p. Single Cylinder Tractor, Manitoba Universal (rebuilt).

Cash.....**\$600**

**Portable Geiser Gasoline Engines**

22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (new). Cash.....**\$700**

22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (rebuilt). Cash.....**\$600**

20 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (rebuilt). Cash.....**\$500**

Also have a couple of 20 and 22 h.p. Portables which will rebuild and sell at about \$350 each.

**Steam Tractors**

35 h.p. Double-Cylinder Geiser (rebuilt).

Cash.....**\$2000**

25 h.p. North-West (rebuilt).

Cash.....**\$1000**

The greatest place in Winnipeg for Bargains

**R. S. EWING**

200 Union Trust Building Winnipeg

## Farmers' Financial Directory

# CROWN LIFE

### We Specialize in Women's Insurance.

Now that women are the guiding spirits, if not the actual breadwinners, in many a family, they should not fail to give their loved ones the additional protection of a strong, Crown Life Policy.

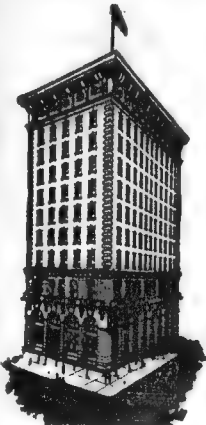
A Crown Life Policy is a splendid savings-investment, and participating policy-holders receive 90% of profits earned on their policies in the Crown Life.

Let us send you some new insurance facts

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

## UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office, Winnipeg  
Total Assets over \$90,000,000  
Deposits over \$72,000,000

**Open a Housekeeping Account and  
Pay Your Bills by Cheque**

There is a decided advantage in depositing your housekeeping money in the Union Bank of Canada and issuing cheques for your expenditures. You avoid the risk of keeping a considerable sum in your home or carrying it when shopping, and each cheque when cashed becomes a receipt.

**Over 315 Branches in Canada  
Over 40 Branches in Manitoba  
Over 90 Branches in Saskatchewan  
Over 50 Branches in Alberta  
Over 10 Branches in British Columbia**

## ESTABLISHED - 1875 IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000  
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

**Joint deposit account may be opened  
subject to withdrawal by  
either Party.**

119 Branches - - - 43 Branches in Western Canada

S. H. HENDERSON  
President

ED. EWART,  
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,  
Treasurer

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities.....\$710,896.60  
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914.....27,175  
Amount of Insurance in Force.....\$42,299,525.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

### THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

**FIRST**—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

**SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

**THIRD**—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers is permitted free of charge.

**FOURTH**—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

**FIFTH**—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**SIXTH**—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

## Seed Grain and Relief

Continued from Page 13

mostly payments on account of seed grain, amount to about \$2,500,000.

### Postmasters Will Remit

Owing to the failure of the elevator companies to perform the services undertaken, it was decided this fall to discontinue this method and instead to collect thru our permanent Dominion lands organization. A central office has been established at Moose Jaw in charge of H. G. Cuttle, chief inspector of Dominion lands agencies. He has been furnished with a copy of the statements of accounts which are being mailed to each individual who owes us for seed grain. He is dividing his accounts among the staff of inspectors which has been augmented by transfers from other branches of the service. We expect by this method to have visited this year every individual who owes for seed grain.

In order to provide a handy place at which to pay, we have arranged so that the postmasters in charge of money order offices are prepared to accept for transmission to the agent of Dominion lands for their district, any remittances tendered in liquidation of seed grain or relief indebtedness. We will pay commission, postage and war tax on the remittances so that it will not cost the farmer anything to have his money forwarded in this manner.

### Perfect Security Taken

The security for seed grain and fodder advances took priority in the Land Titles Offices over any encumbrance. The security for other relief ranked in its place along with any other registrations existing at the time the registration of the relief security was made. Most of the payments which have been made are, of course, credited on account of seed grain, but in a number of cases the relief has also been paid off and a release secured. Of course, the person remitting the money has the right to say on which account he would like to have his money applied and we credit it as directed.

### Where Confusion Occurs

Under the provincial legislation the security was registered against the land, and also in the docket against the man's name. As a result, in many cases there were registrations in the docket against many men who did not obtain an advance at all, merely because they happened to have the same name as some man who did secure an advance. We have taken steps, however, to meet this difficulty by furnishing agents of Dominion lands with forms of declarations which can be filled out by anyone who finds himself in this predicament. Upon this form reaching the department, we at once notify the registrar so that the wrongful registration can be removed.

### Effect on Titles

Representations have been made to the department that it would be desirable to fix a date subsequent to which this department would agree to be bound by its registrations in respect of liens at the various Land Titles Offices. In this connection, I may say that we have succeeded in overcoming very numerous and very persistent difficulties extending over a period of many months, to such an extent that we think we can safely fix the 1st January next as a date subsequent to which the department will be limited in its rights to such liens as are at that time registered in the various Land Titles Offices. We are further prepared to say, having now, we believe, succeeded in collecting practically all the liens taken, that on and after the 1st October next lienors and mortgagees and prospective encumbrancees may rely upon the finality of information and figures as to liens given by the department at Ottawa. This arrangement will, we trust, be sufficient to remove the difficulties which it appears that borrowers and lenders have encountered. If it is ascertained that the effect of the provincial legislation is to encumber land subsequently acquired by the lienor in priority to encumbrances or charges of any kind existing at the time the land is so acquired, then we will be prepared to recommend or consent to legislation in the proper tribunal to remedy this result. At the same time I am not sure that this is the effect of the legislation.

### Suggestion from Calgary

You are probably aware that the Calgary Board of Trade recently called a conference on seed grain matters and

## International Loan Company Limited

**Paid-up Capital Increasing**

Farmer shareholders will be glad to learn that this company continues to show steady progress. The Authorized Capital is \$500,000, of which Stock to the extent of \$428,800 has already been allotted. That war time conditions have influenced the public to save to a remarkable degree and invest their savings in gilt-edge securities is best evidenced by the fact that the paid-up capital in the Company now stands at \$167,771. The Company is now putting on a campaign to clean up the balance of the Stock. Any interested person should make early application. When one considers that a large proportion of the Stock is held by farmers in the Western Provinces, their confidence in the Company and its management is firmly established. In 1914 a dividend of 12 per cent was declared. 1915, 12 per cent and 1916, 6 per cent, making an average of 10 per cent per annum for three years. Any farmer can have a copy of the last annual report by writing to the head office, 707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.—Advertisement.

## Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

**MONEY TO LOAN**

Current Rate of Interest  
Favorable terms of Repayment  
No Commission charged  
Borrowers

**Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager**  
298 Garry St., Winnipeg

## THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for  
Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

## Money to Loan

on improved farm  
property

**Lowest  
Current Rates**

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

## National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL  
EDMONTON REGINA  
SASKATOON

## THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

**FARMERS' POLICY**

There is none better  
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—  
**CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED**  
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



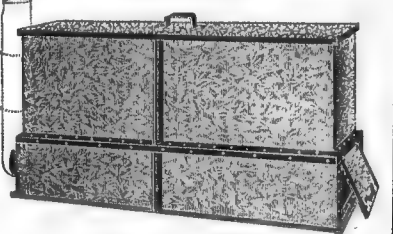
Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

**H. CATER** Dept. O.  
BRANDON, MAN.

## We Pay the Freight



3x2x8 ft. \$15.40 7x2 ft. \$20.00  
**Wagon Tank**  
3 Ft. x 26 In. x 8 Ft. \$25.30  
**Straw Burning Snow Melter and Feed Cooker**



Fire Box 24 In. High  
No. 2 Boiler, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 6 Ft. \$21.50  
No. 3 Boiler, 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8 Ft. \$26.50  
**FREELAND STEEL TANK CO.**  
HALBRITE, SASK.  
Send for Complete Catalog

## Threshers! Attention



**Highest Grade Steam Coal**  
**Produced in Canada**

Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

**Birnie Lumber Co. Ltd.**  
General Sales Agents  
CALGARY CANADA

**TIME IS MONEY**—Convert those spare moments of yours into ready cash. Write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

as a result the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That in the event of there being a mortgage registered against the lands attached by the seed grain indebtedness which mortgage was made prior to the date of the advance on account of seed grain indebtedness; and in the event of such seed grain indebtedness not being paid by the mortgagor on or before the 30th June, 1917, that the mortgagee be given the privilege of paying such seed grain indebtedness and securing an assignment thereof, and that the mortgagee be given the right to charge all such sums so advanced as part of the principal sum secured by the said mortgage and to charge interest on such sums advanced at the rate provided in said mortgage."

The administration is now considering this resolution, but no definite decision has been reached.

Yours faithfully,  
**W. J. ROCHE,**  
Minister of the Interior.

### PAY EXPENSES BUYING STOCK

The Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has announced a new policy in regard to assistance to would-be buyers of cattle, either stocker, feeder or breeding stock. The Department is offering to pay the travelling expenses up to a reasonable amount of a farmer or the representative of a number of farmers from any section in Canada who desire to purchase one or more carloads of such cattle in any part of the country. Such expenses cover rail-road transportation from the home of the purchaser to the point at which it is expected that the purchase will be made, also hotel expenses and livery expenses (exclusive of automobile hire) for the time which should be sufficient to purchase the consignment. No assistance will be rendered where stock is purchased for speculative purposes, and it will be noticed is only available to farmers or their bona fide representatives.

In addition the services of representatives of the branch will be available in an advisory capacity if so desired. The actual purchasing must, however, be done by the buyer himself or thru his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the Department. No assistance is to be given toward paying freight.

Careful accounting of expenses is required by the Department. Special application forms are provided for such persons as desire to secure feeding and breeding cattle, and are to be had on application to the local banker. Arrangements have been made whereby the banks will co-operate in filling these orders and also in extending credit much more liberally than has been the usual custom. Such application forms when completed should be forwarded to D. M. Johnston, Markets Representative of the Livestock Branch at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

Mr. Johnston who is most thoroughly acquainted with the cattle business, both from the production (under range and farm conditions) and the market ends will then be in a position to give all possible assistance to intending purchasers.

### TAXING VACANT LAND

The Grain Growers' Guide urges that a surtax should be laid on vacant land in Manitoba as is done in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This form of taxation not only increases the public revenue, but forces landholders, absentee or otherwise, to have their holdings cultivated. Landholding companies become more active, immigration agents and resident holders of unused land find it necessary to secure tenants or farm the land themselves. It would be unwise to establish a system of land taxation that would discourage immigration, but the justice of taxing vacant land for school, municipal and provincial purposes cannot be questioned and the system could be applied in the older as well as the newer provinces.—Toronto News.

### DEADLY SAMENESS

"Why so gloomy?" inquired the bachelor friend. "You used to tell me that married life was one grand, sweet song!" "And so it is," replied the gloomy one. "To be more exact, it's one grand sweet refrain—refrain from cards, refrain from smoking, refrain from going to the club, refrain from drinking, and refrain from opening my pay envelope until I get home!"



## THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**WINNIPEG—Main Office**  
**455 Main Street**

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

## Your Husband's Duty

The  
London  
Life  
Insurance  
Company  
Speaketh  
Earnestly

We have a word to say to wives. Your husband may be the best fellow in the world, but it often happens that "good fellows" are the very ones that neglect the plainest duty to their wives. That is why we want to ask you a question.

Has your husband insured his life so as to protect you and the children? If he has not he is neglecting an important duty. You are giving him all. He has a right to do this much for you.

Just show him this advertisement and ask him what he thinks about it.

We have just the policy to do this, and without added cost, protect your husband in his old age.

The **London Life**  
Insurance Company  
London : Ontario : Canada



# Opportunity!



Opportunity, according to a well-known poem, comes but once; while another equally meritorious poem states it is continually knocking at one's door. Both are relatively true of Life Insurance.

The opportunity to insure is yours today, but owing to the uncertainty of life, may never come again. If you are absolutely certain that you will live to a ripe old age, in the full enjoyment of your health, the opportunity will no doubt come often; but are you? Our business is to carry the risk on your life.

Write us, stating your age nearest birthday, for full particulars as to our guaranteed plans.

## The Manufacturers Life

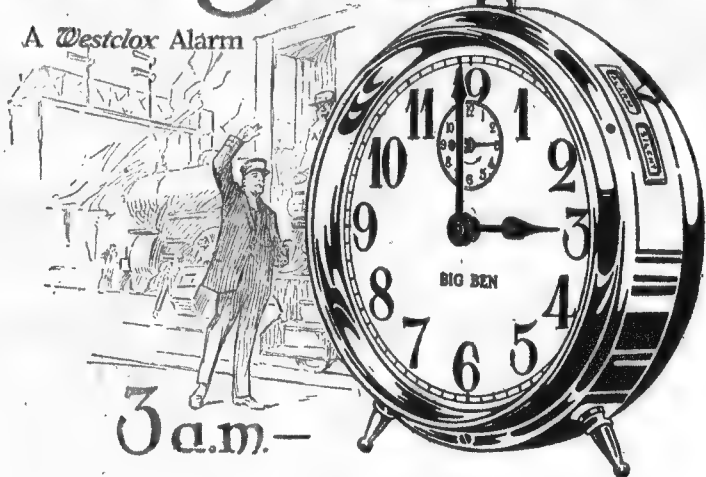
Insurance Company  
TORONTO - CANADA  
King and Yonge Streets

In 1915 the Company paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries \$1,824,161.83. Our assets, amounting to \$20,744,678.34 are considered to be of the very highest quality.  
Write for a copy of our little booklet "FACTS."

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Big Ben

A Westclox Alarm



## He Flags the Sleeper

At three-fifteen the call boy comes, to wake the railroad man. Big Ben was on the job first. He started the day at three.

The railroad boys all like Big Ben. He helps them make the grade. He calls "All aboard!"—they're out of bed—plenty of time and a grin—signals set against a grouch—all cheery clear ahead.

Big Ben will run your day on schedule time.

You'll like Big Ben face to face. Seven inches tall, spunky, neighborly—down-right good.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the States, \$3.00 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Westclox folk build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Result—accuracy, less friction, long life.

La Salle, Ill., U. S. A.

Western Clock Co.

Makers of Westclox

Other Westclox: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Bingo, Sleep-Meter, Lookout and Ironclad.

## What's the Value of Your Life?

Every man's life has a certain definite commercial value based upon the income he is able to earn.

What is the value of your life? Let us assume it to be \$15,000. This amount at 6% will produce a yearly income of \$900. So you see \$15,000 is not an excessive valuation.

Now, if you owned a building worth \$15,000, would you insure it to indemnify yourself against its loss by fire? Of course, you would. And yet the building may never burn.

But have you taken the same precaution to protect your dependents against the loss they would sustain in the cutting off of your life by death? And sooner or later that is sure to happen.

If your life is not insured for the value you place upon it, write to-day for our free booklet "The Creation of an Estate." Tomorrow you may be uninsurable.

## THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

A useful 76 page memorandum book will be sent free to those who ask for it.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## PEERLESS PERFECTION

Horse High — Bull Strong — Pig Tight.  
It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use Open Hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. Peaseless is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Good for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc. Agents wanted in open territory.  
THE FARWELL-MOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

# The Mail Bag

## AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

## PATRIOTIC TAX

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of September 6 there is a letter by Chas. Blunden. He has expressed exactly my sentiments. Why are all the Austrians and Germans in the country allowed all the privileges as Canadian citizens and yet donate nothing towards patriotic funds (there are exceptions)? I would like direct taxation. All, or almost all, our young manhood has enlisted, or will enlist, while the young man (Austrian and German) can and are overhauling the cream of the homestead lands. Why are not Austrians and Germans barred from homestead rights until after the war? I personally think this is a scandalous shame. I should like to hear other opinions on this question.

GEO. THOMSON.

Glenbrae, P.O., Sask.

## REMEDY FOR REPAIR SHORTAGE

Editor, Guide:—As a lifetime farmer by training, environment and temperament, and as an ex-binder expert for the largest implement company in America and Canada, whom I served as their

a drag and a hindrance to any community of progressive farmers.

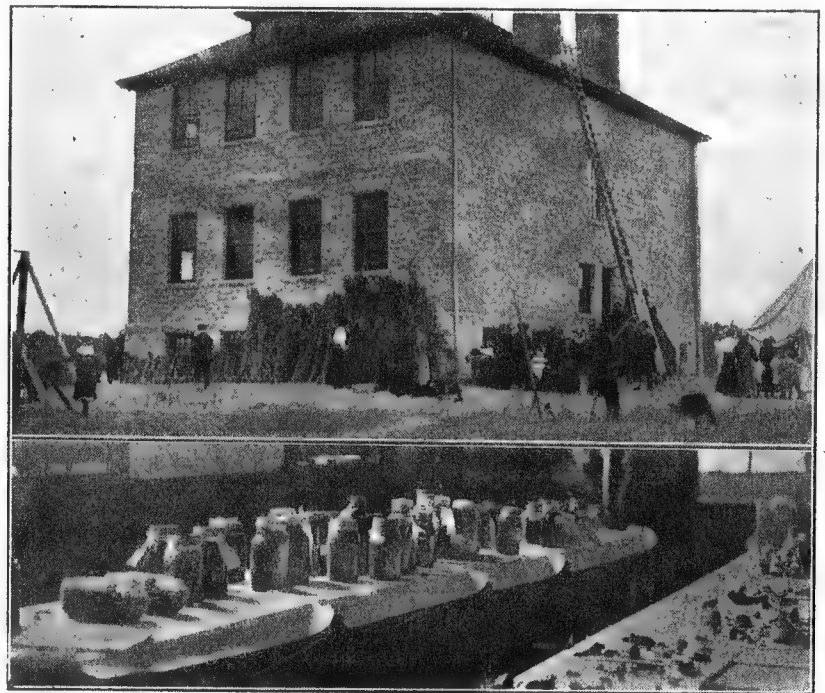
Farmers in any community, if they cooperate to do so, can make the implement agent or any other community service efficient and satisfactory.

ERNEST PERRY.

Cayley, Alta.

## FARMERS' REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—I was more than pleased to read the letters from D. W. Buchanan in your issue of September 13, headed "Time for Change," and J. C. Moffat in September 27 on "Farmers' Representation," and would like to emphasize their contents and also commend them to the earnest study of all your readers in conjunction with R. McKenzie's article in issue of September 6 on "How Farmers Captured a State." I have read them myself over and over again for I want the ideas expressed in them to take complete political possession of me and of every member of our farmers' organizations. I did think, and still believe, that our respective executives are the proper men to lead us in politics (divorced from partyism), but I submit to the judgment of the majority at our annual conventions and stand ready to



Gunton Consolidated School, showing some of the visitors to the School Fair held recently and some of the boys' and girls' work on exhibition

binder expert from 1900 to 1914, in Manitoba 1909, in Alberta 1910 to the present time, I want to point out a grave state of affairs that is threatening at this harvesting season. The implement agents of two towns here I happen to know are both seriously short of the binder repairs that are commonly needed by most farmers from year to year. I can give the names of six farmers who I know were forced to wait an unreasonable length of time for repairs. Ten, fifteen or twenty days had passed before their cash order was properly respected and repairs delivered. These farmers are all located within three hours of the railroad serving the general supply house in Calgary, only fifty-one miles distant. Transportation twice a day by express and once by freight. Just think of the ten, fifteen and twenty days delivery system being imposed on them. To my mind this is a scheme to force the farmer to buy a new binder to replace the one not half worn out.

The service given by a good implement agent is a very important part of the "value received." Consider the saving of time and money as well as the convenience of having them always within reach, and a good agent is always willing to do everything he can to help the buyer keep his machinery in first class condition and running order. An implement agent (so called) that does nothing more than is done by a mere "purchasing agent" is

fall in line and do my part to attain this end, and hope every one who thought with me will do likewise. One point we cannot emphasize too much, that we must send our representative to Ottawa a free man by giving something with our vote instead of expecting something for our vote, when he can honestly represent not the farmers only, but the people, without any distracting obligations to any party, and so exhibit the spirit of our motto, "A square deal for all." I am hoping to see expressions of opinion from many more in our paper.

JOHN C. BUCKLEY.

Gleichen, Alta.

## UNFAIR PENSION DISCRIMINATION

Editor, Guide:—No time should be lost in investigating on what plea larger pensions are to be awarded to officers than privates in the present war. This country has for consideration the treatment of a body of men who offered their lives and became disabled in the service of their country. Equal in their devotion, equal in their well merited distinction, and equal—for God forbid that it should be otherwise decided—in the compensation to be awarded them by their countrymen, for the mutilation they have suffered and the kindred ills which will be the lot of many of them to the end of their lives. If ever a volunteer army in the true sense of the word took the field it is the army of

## THE LONDON MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1859  
Surplus to Policyholders, - \$404,046.07  
Losses Paid over - \$8,250,000.00

### FARM INSURANCES



Our Rates Have Not Advanced

Consult our nearest Agent and get rates or write

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS., LTD.  
Union Bank Building Winnipeg

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

## Live Poultry

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

	Per lb.
Hens .....	14c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up ..	17c
Roosters, any age ..	12c
Young Ducks .....	14c
Old Ducks .....	12c
Geese .....	13c
Turkeys, any age, 7 lbs. up	20c

ALL PRICES LIVE WEIGHT, DELIVERED WINNIPEG

Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.  
WINNIPEG

## Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER and EGGS. Ship us your supply at once

### Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

## LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens .....	13c
Ducks .....	14c
Turkeys .....	21c
Young Roosters .....	Best Market Price
Geese .....	13c to 14c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkies St., Winnipeg

## JAPANESE ROSE BUSHES

The Wonder of the World  
Japanese Rose Bushes bloom all the year round. Just think of it. Six weeks after planting the seed, the plants will be in full bloom. It may not seem possible, but we positively guarantee it to be so. They will bloom every ten weeks, Summer or Winter, and when three years old the bush will be a mass of roses, bearing from five hundred to a thousand roses on each bush. The roses are in three shades—white, pink, and crimson. The plants will do well both in and out doors. We guarantee at least three bushes to grow from each packet of seed. Price, including our big catalogues of other novelties and curiosities, only 10c packet, 3 cts. for 30c postpaid.

Shoo Fly Plant | Weather Plant  
A very remarkable botanical curiosity, the shoo fly plant, does not remain in a room where it is grown. Bears very pretty blossoms, blooms summer and winter. Grows rapidly from seed.  
NATURE'S WEATHER PROPHECY  
By mysterious changes that take place, this remarkable plant accurately forecasts the weather many hours in advance. Will grow anywhere all the year around. An interesting house plant. Buds large, fragrant, pink, butterfly shape. Grows very rapidly.

ALVIN SALES CO., Dept. G.G.  
P.O. Box 56. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada, and so democratic in its construction that it is common knowledge that its ranks are filled with men who in very many cases can claim greater personal sacrifice in serving than their officers commanding. There is not the plea in this consideration of unequal compensation that an officer has been subjected to an expensive equipment or a life's training with the stiff competitive examinations hitherto existing in the regular service. A commission with its responsibility carries its daily reward. Why then the proposed discrimination in the matter of pension? In deciding this question of equal or unequal award which in its far reaching results is of momentous importance we must keep in view that they who have given and are giving so much which made a life worth living gave for the maintenance of justice and right, and we ask who are those who would discriminate with two standards of reward for the human wreckage which shall return to us and deny them at home what they fought for abroad? Is it forgotten that these badly wounded men, officer or private, belong to but one gallant brotherhood, which suffered voluntarily for a common cause? Their self-sacrifice was equal, the treatment they are to receive from their country should be the same.

FRANK LAWRENCE.

Pine Lake, Alta.

### THE RURAL REVOLUTION

Boys' and girls' clubs in Manitoba are not a new thing, tho in truth they date but from yesterday. But it was a new thing for practically all the schools of a rural municipality as large as Rockwood to hold a joint gathering such as was held at the Gunton Consolidated School on Friday, September 29. Ten schools united. Three of these, Toulon, Gunton and Balmoral, are consolidated schools. Two others, Stonewall and Stony Mountain, have each several teachers, while the remaining five are one-roomed schools, viz., Tecumseh, Rockwood, Grassmere, Centre and Greenwood.

#### Movement's Rapid Progress

The boys' and girls' club movement in Manitoba is just about four years old. It embraced at the start some seven hundred pupils. With the furiosness of geometrical progression the number has doubled every year, indeed more than doubled, until there are now between 11,000 and 12,000 Manitoba boys and girls between 10 and 18 being educated in this way, namely, by doing things themselves. Thruout the province there are now about 120 annual fairs embracing an average of six or seven schools apiece.

Manitoba is just now in the season of these school fairs. What does it all mean and why was the minister of education moved to say, "A great object lesson and a great inspiration?" It means assuredly one of the biggest factors in the revolution in country life which is in strong ferment at the present time and which is vastly going to change conditions during the next quarter of a century.

#### Fundamental Factor

Consider the thing. Eleven or twelve thousand children in this one province, a number rapidly increasing, are being given or are gaining the greatest and highest interest in the soil that it is humanly possible to give or to obtain. They are being educated—as far as these boys' and girls' clubs go—thru the soil. They are getting training of eye and hand, the power of judgment, the discernment of the better and the best, good taste, patience and honesty, and other qualities almost indefinable, by and thru the resources of the home and place in which they were born and brought up. Agriculture, horticulture and livestock raising are being used as the means of their education.

This seems so simple a thing that to call it a revolution has an air of extravagance. Yet there is a fundamental spiritual change involved. Disguise it and conceal it as we may, there is today a deep-seated and wide-spread conviction abroad that the country does not offer the same life values as the city. No pious aspiring, no lecturing, or cudgelling, will alter the fact that young people are leaving the farms because they find more spiritual satisfaction in the towns and cities. It is the joy of living as they see it and feel it that attracts them to the large centres. And simply to write this attraction down as wholly evil is simply to beg the question.

School fairs are going to help materially in changing the present ill relation between



## Mason & Risch Pianos

"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"

Twenty Branch Stores

Recognition of the Mason & Risch Pianos as a measure of quality is an essential fact of piano history—the name has been famous so long that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary! When you buy a Mason & Risch Piano or Player-Piano, you run no risk.

A small cash payment takes one to your home—monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments for the balance will be arranged to meet your reasonable convenience.

Your old instrument accepted as part payment.

We have on hand at all times a large number of used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs, which have been entirely renewed in our workshop, and which we are offering at very low prices. Write us for full description of used instruments.

## Mason & Risch Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## A Special Wagon Gear At a Bargain Price



REGULAR PRICE  
46.75

BARGAIN PRICE  
42.75

The wagon gear illustrated was bought by us to sell in the regular way at a very low price; the sale was gratifying, but there are still some left that we want to clear quickly—we need the room. To make sure of this we have reduced the original low figure still lower, so that you can now buy one of these wagons at a figure we ourselves would be unable to buy from the manufacturers for, if we placed an order now. So take advantage of this special announcement—save money and get a rattling good wagon into the bargain.

AXLES 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches of stock hickory. SKEIN is 3 1/2 x 10 inches, cast, sand proof. HOUNDS 2 x 3 inches, made of oak, and very strong. FRONT BOLSTER is 3 x 1 1/2 inches, has protecting plate and countersunk head for king bolt. REAR BOLSTER same dimensions as the front. WHEELS—The wheels are made of first grade material throughout, with a rivet at every spoke. Front wheels are 3 ft. 7 ins. diameter. Rear wheels, 4 ft. 3 ins. diam. TIRES 2 1/2 x 4 ins., rims 3 x 2 1/2 ins., 2 1/2 in. spokes, 8 1/2 in. hubs, with boxings set by hydraulic pressure. THE POLE AND REACH—The pole is of good standard size, 3 x 3 1/2 ins. by 12 ft., made from well-seasoned, straight-grained oak. The reach is strong and straight-grained, 4 x 1 1/2 ins. x 9 ft. long. A well-finished wagon, painted (color, dull red) and striped with black. 41H427. This is a specially good opportunity to get a strong, serviceable wagon at an unusual pricing. Weight 900 lbs.

Bargain Price ..... 42.75

Shipped from Winnipeg. Order early. Takes 2nd class freight rates.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING  
**4c Per Word—Per Week**  
(On Nov. 1st next the rate will be increased to 5c per word per week)

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS AND**  
pullets from good laying strain. Early birds  
\$1.50, later birds \$1.00 each. Lawrence Crabb,  
Halcynia, Sask. 39-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE.**  
Illustrated mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler,  
Man. 40-12

**BARRED ROCK AND RHODE ISLAND RED**  
cockerels, bred from a great laying strain, \$1.50  
each; 3 for \$4.00. R. Mills, Dunrea, Man. 41-2

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS**  
and cows, bred in Manitoba and Ontario.  
Home bred and selected from a number of  
splendid herds. Clydesdales and Yorkshires.  
Popular prices. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor,  
Man. 38tf

**REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AND**  
Berkshire pigs, young stock, for sale. P. B.  
McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 38-8

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.**  
Shorthorn bulls, Oxford Down rams, Yorkshire  
pigs and Barred P. Rock cockerels, high class  
stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland  
stations. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.,  
Man. 41tf

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—BRED FROM**  
matured stock, pedigrees furnished. Also  
Rhode Island Red cockerels. A. E. Hooley,  
Eyebrow, Sask. 42-4

## FARM MACHINERY

**SAWING MACHINERY—SPECIAL OFFERINGS**  
of sawing, logging, mill machinery, engines and  
boilers. A. B. Smith, 592 Erin St., Winnipeg.

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-  
itors—The Old Established Firm.** Head Office,  
Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin  
St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER**  
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-  
son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W.  
H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W.  
Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg  
Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box  
158. Telephone Garry 4783.**

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the very greatly in-  
creased price of paper, The  
Guide is forced to increase the  
rate for classified advertise-  
ments from four to five cents  
per word. This increase will  
take effect on November 1 next.  
All classified advertisements  
sent to The Guide for the issue  
of November 1 and afterwards  
must be paid on the basis of  
five cents per word per issue.  
The Guide believes that adver-  
tisers will appreciate the diffi-  
culties that The Guide, in  
common with all Canadian  
Publishers, has to meet at the  
present time and will continue  
to use The Guide in spite of  
this increase. The Guide carries  
more classified advertisements  
than any other farm paper in  
Western Canada, which is the  
best proof that advertisers get  
satisfactory returns from Guide  
classified ads.

THE GRAIN GROWERS'  
GUIDE,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
October 18, 1916.

## SHEEP

**LEICESTER RAMS FOR SALE—LAMBS AND**  
shearlings, also a few ewes. A. O. Gamley,  
Griswold, Man. 42-2

**SHEEP FOR SALE—1000 GOOD GRADE**  
breeding ewes and 150 grade and registered  
Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. Phone-  
write or call. Simon Downie and Sons, Car-  
stairs, Alta. 40tf

**KARAKULE SHEEP FOR RAISING PERSIAN**  
lamb fur. Crossing with our native sheep will  
increase weight of offspring thirty per cent.  
Pelts of stillborn and early dying lambs valuable.  
For sale by G. W. Johnston, Wyoming, Ont. 41-2

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BRED**  
Suffolk ram, 3 shears, good stock getter. Apply  
Frank Thompson, Boissevain, Man. 41-3

## FARM LANDS

**RANCH FOR SALE—19,000 ACRES LEASED,**  
15 years to run, 1/4 deeded good house, barn,  
corrals, all necessary implements, property well  
watered and all under fence. No agents. Terms  
Address, A. Laysell, 520 Centre St., Calgary.

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR**  
sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the  
smallest prospective buyer. In some instances  
the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the  
first year's payment. Write us for particulars,  
stating district desired. Will gladly supply  
full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank  
of Montreal, Winnipeg. (When writing mention  
The Guide). 40-3

## NURSING

**PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEKLY.**  
Conveniently learned without leaving home.  
Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Dept.  
118, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 41-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES AND NA-  
tional cream separator repairs, also needles.**  
Parts for all makes machines. Dominion  
Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. (Dept. J).

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, STORM SASH.**  
No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$19.00; No. 3 1 x 4  
flooring, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$3.15. Get our  
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives  
low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows,  
Hardware, Storm Sash and other materials.  
Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber  
Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 27tf

**BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS**  
windows, direct from mill and save 20% to 40%.  
We ship on approval. Write for price list or send  
bill for delivered price. F.M.T.C. Lumber Com-  
pany, Vancouver, B.C.

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-  
arac and round willow fence posts. Write for**  
carload prices delivered at your station. Enter-  
prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

## DOGS

**HOUNDS FOR SALE—5 YOUNG HOUNDS,**  
age 15 months, from killers, price \$20 each.  
Two tame wolves, age 3 months, \$5 each. W.  
C. Davis, Box 161, Springside. 42-2

**HOUND PUPPIES—RUSSIAN WOLF AND**  
Irish Deer Hound cross, eight weeks old, price  
\$15.00 matched pairs. Box 31, Birtle, Man. 41-2

## CATTLE

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-  
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.**

**HOLSTEINS—A FAMILY COW OR A CAR**  
lot; also sires. Address D. B. Howell, Secretary  
E. Sask. Holstein Breeders, Langenburg,  
Sask. 35-10

**RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND**  
dairy products. Clendenen Bros., Harding,  
Man., pioneer importers and breeders. Still  
at the front. Bulls and females for sale.

## HORSES AND PONIES

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,**  
breeders of Clydesdale. Mares and Fillies for  
sale. 23-tf

**FOR SALE—THREE, RISING THREE AND**  
three rising two year old Percheron stallions;  
also a few mares. Bred right; fed right; priced  
right. Your inspection invited. Geo. F. Root,  
Water Glen, Alberta. 41-2

## SWINE

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE**  
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn  
cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside  
Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE**  
pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered.  
Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver,  
Deloraine, Man. 21tf

**LARGE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS;**  
one excellent yearling. Geo. H. Grant, Storth-  
oaks, Sask. 42-5

**POLAND CHINA HOGS, BIG TYPE—25 BOARS**  
for sale from imported stock, all ages, prices  
from \$15 to \$50. Satisfaction or money returned.  
Regal Farm, Box 1305, Winnipeg. 42tf

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS—SPRING AND SUM-  
mer litters, from imported sires and dams. The**  
big type, easy feeder, early maturing, very  
prolific Duroc. For a real herd header, or  
unrelated pairs and trios, write us. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater,  
Sask. 41-4

**PURE BRED TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE,**  
Jan. litters, both sexes, ready for use at present,  
also spring litters. Write for particulars. George  
Campbell, Killarney, Man. 39-5

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—A CHOICE LOT**  
of pigs, 12 weeks old, at \$10.00 each. Geo. D.  
Leavitt, Stauffer, Alta. 40-3

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY**  
boars from three to four months, good thrifty  
stock, \$20.00 each. J. F. Stewart, Stewart  
Valley, Sask. 41-4

**REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE. APPLY**  
to Leslie Rinn, Snowflake, Man. 41-2

**REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS—MALES AND**  
females, pairs and trios not skin, from our  
prize stock; keep easy, fatten quick. Particulars,  
J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 41-3

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE**  
Boar, one year prize winner at Lloydminster  
Fair \$40.00. Six boars, 5 months, of very good  
stock, \$20.00 each. A. F. Hughes, Leighton,  
Alta. 42-2

## Seed Grain in Demand

Just before the harvest commenced  
thousands of Western farmers em-  
ptied their granaries, shipping to the  
elevator all the grain they had on  
hand from last year's big crop.  
Much of this grain was of a high  
grade, suitable for seed. A month  
or so later many of these farmers  
found that their prospects for  
another good crop this year would  
not be realized. Today these  
farmers are in the position of having  
to buy seed for next year's crop.

Naturally, the farmer who has  
had a good crop this year will first  
make sure of his own seed grain  
for next year. What should he  
do with the surplus? Should he  
ship all he can spare to the elevator  
to reap the advantage of present  
high prices, or should he hold the  
best of it to be sold to other farmers  
for seed? Here is a question that  
hundreds of farmers will have to  
face, and upon their action now  
will depend very largely the quality  
and yield of next year's crop in  
Western Canada.

Many sections are absolutely  
without good seed grain and will  
require to ship in all the seed for  
next year's crop. Under these  
circumstances it would be little  
short of a crime if the best grain  
is shipped out of the country,  
leaving a shortage of good seed at  
home. Any farmer who has high  
grade grain should reserve some  
for sale to farmers who are without  
seed. In an ordinary season he  
might have to hold this till next  
January or February, but the con-  
dition in some districts is so serious  
that hundreds of farmers are now  
in the market to buy seed at good  
prices. Right now there is a big  
demand for seed grain.

By advertising in The Guide's  
classified columns farmers who  
have seed grain will find a ready  
sale.

Send us your seed grain ad-  
vertisement today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

**WANTED—ONE CAR LOAD OF REGENER-  
ated Red Fife seed wheat, guaranteed free from  
noxious weeds. Guernsey Co-operative Ass'n  
Ltd., Guernsey, Sask. 41-2**

**LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS**  
McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists,  
Winnipeg. Post card now brings new catalog  
Dec. fifteen. 41-10

country and city life. They will not do  
all. Much economic injustice still en-  
cumbers farming occupations, and social  
conditions are being moulded by other  
influences. But this learning by doing,  
this teaching by means of the common  
objects of the farm, this interesting of  
young people in the great processes of  
nature, in the wonderfulness of growth  
and change, lies near the heart of the  
country problem.

And the whole thing is in its embryonic  
stage. It does not yet appear what it  
will be. The organizers of the movement,  
the department of agriculture and the  
department of education, are only feeling  
their way. Developments are being tried  
out and money is not over-plentiful.  
But what it will be in the years to come  
when the movement has benefitted by  
a wider experience, wisdom and sympathy,  
only a bold man would venture to predict.

## Community Gathering

As one watched the happy throng at  
Guntton one could not but feel that it  
was really more than a school fair.  
Adults as well as children were being  
educated. They were being educated in  
the art of living together. For the nonce  
the Guntton Consolidated School had  
become a social centre. Everybody was  
there. There was nobody in the whole  
rural municipality who "didn't belong."  
There were boys and girls there with  
curious names and non-British origins,  
but it would have taken a clever person  
to pick them out, and probably he would  
have made mistakes.

Dr. Thornton's comment was justified.  
There is much to encourage in such  
spectacles. It is there above all that the  
forces which try to stay the wheel of  
progress are being beaten. There is a  
social intelligence and a moral vision  
being generated in and thru these school  
fairs which are undermining, assuredly  
as the dawn succeeds the darkness, the  
selfish exploitation in its manifold forms  
of the common people. The school fair  
is helping to create a new heaven and a  
new earth for the people destined to live  
and work upon these Western prairies.

## Your Questions Answered

### LIABILITY ON CONTRACT.

Q.—A few days ago a neighbor of mine  
came along and said he wished to sell some  
stock. He named a price and said I could  
decide if I wanted them and let him know  
on the phone as soon as he got home and  
could depend on him keeping his part of  
the bargain. I decided I would take the  
stock and let him know as soon as he  
reached home but in the meantime he had  
met another man who offered \$5.00 more  
and when I went for the stock he had  
given it to the other fellow. I did not  
pay anything down but have witnesses to  
the fact that he said I could depend on  
what he said. Can I hold him to his bar-  
gain with me?—Subscriber.

A.—The party upon making the offer  
to you and stating the condition of ac-  
ceptance, and you having fully complied  
therewith, he is liable, providing the  
amount of consideration does not come  
under the Act regarding conditional  
sale in your province.

### DAMAGE FROM STOCK

Q.—The herd law goes out of force here  
on November 1. We can then let our cat-  
tle run but if they do damage to unfenced  
stacks or stooks are we responsible for  
that damage?—Subscriber.

A.—If your laws regarding the let-  
ting of stock run at large provide that  
at certain periods they may be turned  
out, then during this period the people  
with feed, etc., out must fence same.

### OWNERSHIP OF COLT

Q.—A sold a mare to B and gave a clear  
bill of sale. The mare had been bred, but  
nothing was said about paying for the  
services of the horse. B sold the mare to  
C and also gave a bill of sale (clear) and  
the price paid was supposed to cover the  
colt, the nothing was said about the colt  
or regarding the services of the horse. The  
owner of the horse has demanded the ser-  
vice fee from C.

1. Can the owner of the horse seize the  
colt? 2. If so, can C collect the value of  
the colt from B?—E.H.B., Alta.

A.—1. Yes. 2. This is a matter of  
contract between B and C.

# FREE Pure Seed for One Acre FREE

## In Cash \$500 for best results

Pure clean seed of the very highest quality is the greatest need among the Western grain growers today. Experts have proved from experience that under normal conditions the difference between the very best seed and ordinary seed means an increased yield of from three to five bushels per acre on wheat; six to eight on barley, and twelve to fifteen on oats. Not only is the yield greater but, the sample being of such superior quality, the grain brings a better grade, and consequently a higher price. Another big advantage is that the man who sows choice seed will cultivate more carefully than the man who sows poor seed. Considered from every standpoint the use of high class seed is a big money making proposition for every grain grower.

The Grain Growers' Guide has made arrangements to supply **Free** to 1,000 farmers sufficient registered wheat, oats and barley of the very purest and best strain to seed one acre next spring. This seed is the best grown in the Prairie Provinces, which means the best in the world. In itself this is an inducement which no farmer can afford to overlook. But in addition The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best seed from the plot seeded with the seed supplied by The Grain Growers' Guide. This is the first time any such campaign for the production of pure seed has been carried out, and we know that it will appeal very, very strongly to those farmers who want to grow the largest crops of the best grain that it is possible to produce.

### Pure Registered Seed

In order to discover whether the Western farmers were anxious to secure high class seed, The Guide experimented last spring. A quantity of first generation, registered, Marquis wheat was purchased from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., and put up in ten pound sacks. One sack of this choice wheat was offered to any farmer for collecting subscriptions to The Guide. Altho it was practically seed time before the offer was announced every sack was quickly taken and many orders received that could not be filled, as the supply was exhausted. The Guide knew then, beyond a doubt, that the farmers wanted pure seed. Arrangements were made with Mr. Wheeler for a larger quantity of his wheat this year, but, unfortunately, his whole crop was hailed out and he has absolutely nothing for distribution.

Under these circumstances The Guide staff has searched the three Prairie Provinces to find the best stock of registered wheat, oats and barley that the world produces, and we have been successful in finding a considerable amount, tho it is surprising to discover the comparatively small quantity of this high class seed produced. A great deal of it is grown by farmers from original foundation stock secured from Seager Wheeler while some others are growing from original stock produced by Prof. Bracken on the University Farm at Saskatoon. We have purchased our pure seed from farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. All are members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The growing fields have been inspected, as well as the threshed grain, and it is all sealed in sacks after inspection by the C.S.G.A. inspectors, which guarantees the seed to be absolutely pure in variety, entirely free from noxious weeds of all kinds, plump, free from frost, and at least 95 per cent. germination test. Nothing could be done to insure better seed and The Guide will guarantee it to be the best obtainable.

The Guide stock of pure seed consists of both Rife and Marquis wheat, sealed in 20 lb. sacks; O.A.C. 21 and Canadian Thorpe Barley, sealed in 24 lb. sacks; Banner and Victory oats, sealed in 20 lb. sacks. These sacks each contain the quantity which under average conditions is recognized to be the best for a quarter-acre seed plot.

This seed, properly taken care of will rapidly produce enough to seed a half section farm.

20 lbs. of wheat should produce from a quarter acre at least 8 bushels and this 8 bushels the second year should produce 192 bushels.

24 lbs. of barley on a quarter acre should produce 124 bushels and the second year this 124 bushels should produce 3124 bushels.

20 lbs. of oats on a quarter acre should produce 20 bushels and the second year this 20 bushels should produce 640 bushels.

From this it will be seen that the man who gets The Guide pure seed will, in two years, be able to have his entire farm seeded with the highest class seed available and be reaping the reward for good business judgment and good farming. And if he becomes a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and grows his seed under their rules and inspection he will find it a real money-making proposition.

### \$500 in Prizes

#### 41 Prizes Worth Winning

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg is assisting The Grain Growers' Guide in this campaign for the production of pure seed by donating \$500 in cash to be given absolutely free and without any reservation to those who produce the best results from the seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide. The following are the cash prizes which will be given free by The Grain Growers' Grain Company in this competition:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	18
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	2	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	—
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$500 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel, either of wheat, oats or barley, grown from The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

The Guide has been very fortunate in securing as judges George Seris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. These are three of the best judges in Canada, and the basis of judging will be that used at the regular large seed fairs. The men who win the first prizes at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair in November, 1917, will stand pretty close to Seager Wheeler as producers of the world's best seed and will be able to get a higher price for their seed grain than ordinary producers. Capturing the first prizes in this seed fair will put them on the high road to producing high class seed and selling at a fancy price.

### Terms of Competition

- Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page, free of charge.
- No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.
- Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on an equal basis.
- Every person who earns The Guide's pure seed must be a paid in advance subscriber to The Guide or some member of their family living in the same house must be a paid in advance subscriber to The Guide. It will, therefore, be necessary for any subscriber now in arrears who wants to earn this pure seed and enter the \$500 prize competition to send in their \$1.50 for renewal at the same time they send the coupon on this page.
- No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- All sacks of seed earned before the first of January, 1917, will be shipped to the winners on or about the first of February.
- The Guide will provide to each person who wins one or more sacks of the seed full instructions from the leading experts on the best methods for treating the seed, preparing the seed plot, cultivation, harvesting, threshing and cleaning.
- Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the advantages of growing pure registered seed. This seed will be accepted by the C.S.G.A. as foundation stock and entitle the holders to membership in the Association.
- In case our supply of registered seed does not equal the demand, we will supply the purest, cleanest and best seed of guaranteed high quality that can be found in the country, and winners of this seed will also be fully entitled to enter the \$500 cash prize competition. But for those who make reservations now pure registered seed will be held and given in order of precedence.

We know that there will be a rush for this seed and the quantity is limited. We cannot provide this pure, high class seed for more than one farmer out of every 200 in the Prairie Provinces, because it is not available in Canada. Those that come first will be first served. Any person who wants to earn this seed and enter this competition should fill in the coupon on this page for the number of sacks they intend to earn and should forward it at once in order to secure full instructions, details and necessary supplies. Those who delay will regret it when it is too late.

### The Grain Growers' Guide

**NOTE**—Don't forget that only paid in advance subscribers will be allowed to earn this pure seed. If, therefore, your subscription is in arrears send in \$1.50 with the coupon to put you in good standing.

**—COUPON—**

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Gentlemen:—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

.....20 lb. sacks of Rife Wheat and .....20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat.  
 .....24 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and .....24 lb. sacks Can. Thorpe Barley.  
 .....20 lb. sacks Victory Oats and .....20 lb. sacks Banner Oats.

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary .....subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before January 1, 1917.

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## Fur and Hide Directory

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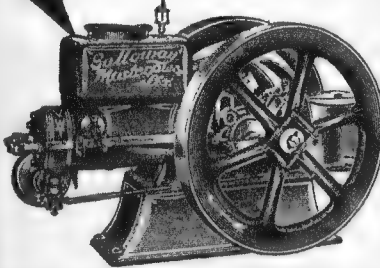
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## What Mary meant by "Rats"

How a Kansas Farmer Changed His Mind and Joined the Crowd Who  
"Voted Darned Near Straight"  
(The Woman Did It.—John Sherman)

I was one of them "fool farmers," yes, I'll own it like a man;  
There was plenty of us fashioned on the same peculiar plan;  
And I've lived out here in Kansas more than five and twenty years,  
A growin' poorer and poorer, as it certainly appears.

I seldom read the newspapers; I work too hard for that;  
And I never knew why I got lean while other men got fat.  
I didn't fool with politics; I had too much to do;  
But I always voted as I shot and as they told me to.

The day before election, just imagine my distress,  
When I ketched my wife a readin'—now, whatever would you guess?  
A free trade publication, and, to make it worse, she said  
She'd read it regular each night before she went to bed.

And, do you know, that wife of mine, jest faced me up and down  
That farmers slave to make a few monopolists in town;  
I always try to get around these warm domestic spats,  
But when I praised protection she laughed and answered, "Rats!"

I bristled up; it kindled all the elements of strife  
That this free trade stuff should be corruptin' of my wife;  
I quit her then and there before her argument was thru,  
As every good protectionist makes it a rule to do.

That night we had a camp-fire and our congressman was there;  
We gave him "John Brown's Body" when he went to take the chair;  
I wore my old blue uniform to spite the Democrats,  
But all the time I wondered what my Mary meant by "Rats!"

Our congressman was eloquent, he made a stirrin' speech;  
I could almost see the battle-smoke and hear the bullets screech;  
And when he bade us vote as we had shot at Malvern Hill,  
We rose with one accord and cried with one acclaim, "We will!"

We sang the good old war songs, and we ate a mess o' beans,  
And we passed the evenin' pleasantly, recallin' bloody scenes;  
And we took the straight-out tickets and we pinned 'em on our hats,  
But all the time I wondered what my Mary meant by "Rats!"

When I reached home I noticed that my Mary wore a smile,  
Which seemed to me as indicatin' storms ahead or bile;  
To head her off I said: "You'll call me early, mother dear,  
For to-morrow'll be the liveliest day free trade will have this year."

Next mornin' jest at sun-up, as I woke and rubbed my eyes,  
A wondering what she meant by "Rats," I saw to my surprise  
My clothes, and hat and boots all ranged in order on the floor,  
And bearin' each a card I'd swear I never saw before.

My flannel shirt displayed this sign: "Taxed 95 per cent.,"  
My trousers "Taxed 100"—so this is what "Rats" meant;  
My vest said "Taxed 100," and my shoes "Taxed 25,"  
My coat and hat "200," with, "Protection makes us thrive."

I went to fill the basin and I noticed as I came,  
"Taxed 45 per cent." Great Scott! the towel said the same!  
The soap was marked at "20," as I dropped it on the floor,  
I chanced to see a scuttle full of coals, chalked "24."

I passed into the kitchen and it gave me pain to state  
That my wife had on a woollen dress stamped "Only 58,"  
And in shooting out a guinea hen she made a little dive  
Which showed a pair of stockings with a card marked "35."

The baby in his little bed was lyin' fast asleep;  
I always held the little chap as most uncommon cheap;  
But when I saw them cards on blanket, pillow, crib and sheet,  
I felt a lump rise in my throat; I knew that I was beat.

No matter where I went I struck them pesky little signs,  
The stove, the plates, the knives, the forks, the window sash and blinds,  
The scissors, the needles, thread, all bore that terrible per cent.  
Bigosh, I didn't dare ask what card was on the rent.

That was the soberest meal I ever ate in all my life;  
And as I left the table in remarkin' to my wife  
That I was going to the polls, she helped me with my coat,  
And said: "I reckon, John, I needn't tell you how to vote."

I walked down to my votin' place, it looked like every yard  
Was full of farming implements which bore a little card,  
And seemed to say from plow to spade, from thresher down to ax,  
"Good mornin', John, and don't forget the tariff is a tax."

I voted straight—Oh, yes, no doubt of that; I voted straight,  
But not exactly in the way expected of my state.  
And I showed the boys the little cards provided by my wife;  
That night our congressman took formal leave of public life.

I was one of them "fool farmers" durin' five and twenty years,  
But I've learned a little common sense, as doubtless now appears;  
You can run and tell McKinley, and—say—don't forget to state  
That we've voted out in Kansas, and we've voted darned near straight!  
—From Kansas City Star, 20 years ago.



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# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Mrs. Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## HAS SUCCESSFUL GIRLS' CLUB

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—We shall be glad if you can find room for an account of the U.F.W.A. club of Alix. Before leaving for a holiday our president held special meetings at the homes of various members, north, south, east and west, hereby touching every member of the club. These extra meetings were appreciated very much and our hope is that they may bind together the members of this club in a deeper sympathy. The subjects of special interest have been the flower show and summer picnic. We must not omit to mention the skillful preparations, which were left entirely to the girls' club, who were disappointed, at the last moment, of the long expected visit of Mrs. Muldrew, lady principal of the Alberta Ladies' College.

In spite of the late season, the flowers at the show surpassed all our expectations, indeed, there were so many flowers there was hardly room for the spectators. The flowers were kindly judged by Mrs. Hannon, of Duhamel. Again the girls showed their ability by holding a stall for miscellaneous articles for the Red Cross Society and taking in \$9.23. Tea and ice cream were served, and in all the club made \$47.00 towards its expenses.

In August, by the invitation of Mrs. Walter Parly, the members met in her lovely garden. We were fortunate in the weather, it being a nice and sunny day amid so many wet ones. We had with Mrs. Parly an interesting talk about the Rural Hospital policy. After a short discussion a vote was taken and it was easy to see the keen sympathy of those present.

We are expecting to finish the year with two or three interesting meetings. We have had very good attendances and unflagging interest.

KATHRYN MARRYATT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## MEN'S ADVANTAGES

Elizabeth Becker in Everywoman's World.

Ages ago, when woman was busied in caring for the family and doing all the manual labor as well, since that was beneath man's dignity, he found that hunting and fishing and administering the few affairs demanded by the primitive life of the tribe did not occupy all the time he had left after sleeping and smoking so he began to devise ways of speeding the heavy hours. Hence the entirely masculine nature of our outdoor sports until recent years and the reason that nearly all our amusements are of a character more pleasing to man than to woman. Woman had no time for amusement. Why should any be planned for her? Since, in the evolution of the race, a leisure class of woman has been evolved who have demanded amusement, it has been difficult to establish a connection between her restricted mind and the over masculinized amusements that have for so long held sway. If the leisured and the working class of women were to spend some time in genuine play, much surer progress would be made along more definite lines of advance.

It has taken the world a long time to realize the absolute necessity of play for children, and one of the splendid endeavors of today is the effort of wise men and women to restore to childhood its divine right to play, which, in the present man-made industrial conditions, licensed greed has tried to steal.

In the amusements provided by the theatre and the newspaper, men have full sway. Modern fun makers have given generations of men delight over the mother-in-law joke, which age cannot stale, but which is never funny to women. Recent years have provided these humorists with the woman movement as a subject for their wit, but since Suffragists have taken up the matter and have been promised by some of the leading theatre managers that no more jokes on the woman movement shall be made from the stage, funny men will have to exercise their brains to find a new subject for their jests.

If we had not allowed so many distinctions to be made in the play of boys

and girls, women would long since have secured some of the reforms for which they are still striving. Girls were kept indoors playing with dolls by themselves and so did not learn the great lesson of team work, with which they might have accomplished greater results with less labor. That this is not a lack in her nature, but in her education, has been frequently demonstrated during the last few years when modern methods of education have proven her ability to fit in her work with that of others. This faculty has been lauded, by the sage of Aurora, as the surest test of sanity or, if we may so interpret, of real humanness.

In woman's long struggle for educational rights, the higher she rose, the sterner the struggle. The legal profession is yet but partially reconciled to her entrance, and the same is true of the church. The medical colleges made most determined efforts to keep women out and, when to general opposition was added that of offensive and obscene language, many a woman's determination broke down and she retired to a less violently contested sphere of learning. It is peculiar that in this man-ruled profession the very modesty which made women demand women physicians was by man classed as unfeminine, immodest and worse.

## RURAL SCHOOL CLINIC

Mrs. McKay, who is the Ailsa Craig representative on the Women's Institute, North Middlesex District Educational Committee, Ont., sent the following report of the Ailsa Craig rural school clinic to the Canadian Home Journal.

"The clinic was held for the benefit of children found during previous medical school inspection to be suffering from adenoids and diseased tonsils and who, as yet, had not received necessary attention. The success of the clinic was assured by the generous help of the same sympathetic and public-spirited Institute women of Ailsa Craig, who have furthered the interests of rural medical school inspection since its first initiation by Ontario Women's Institutes.

On Monday morning, October 18, 1915, Nurse McCausland, of London, arrived, and with Dr. J. R. Anderson, M.H.O. for the village of Ailsa Craig, visited the school, examining the children. Monday evening and Tuesday were spent by the nurse visiting the homes and instructing the parents. Tuesday evening the improvised hospital was equipped with stretchers, mattresses and other necessary equipment, and on Wednesday morning was in readiness for the clinic. Dr. Septimus Thompson, with Drs. MacNeill and Shoebottom and Miss Thompson, operating nurse, arrived about ten a.m., and as the children were gathered and everything in readiness, the work commenced, the doctors being assisted by the three local physicians, Drs. Anderson, Gwinn and Hamilton. In all, nineteen children were operated on and six others examined by Dr. Thompson. Three rooms were used for the purpose of administering anesthetics, operating and recovering rooms, after which the children were taken upstairs for a few hours' rest before being removed to their homes, four children remaining over night. A quantity of the material such as gauze, towels, etc., was loaned from the Red Cross rooms and from friends, which lessened the expense. On Thursday, Nurse McCausland visited the homes of the patients, finding everything satisfactory. On Friday she returned to London. Twelve pupils belonging to Ailsa Craig village public school, two pupils attending Ailsa Craig public school but belonging to other school sections, one in McGillivray township, the other in East Williams, three pupils from Beechwood and two from Clendoye make up the total of nineteen operated on, all of whom have made satisfactory recovery. I am pleased to report that a large percentage of pupils previously examined by Miss Brick, school nurse, and Dr. Bently, M.H.O., had received treatment previous to the last inspection, the previous inspection having fifty-six defectives out of seventy-five pupils in Ailsa Craig public school."



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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

**ROADS**

Many, many roads there are, warm and dusty brown,  
Some go running to the hills, some turn into town;  
Some lead far and far away—where nobody knows;  
How I'd like to follow them, finding where each goes!

Once I found a pretty road, leading up a hill,  
It ran beside a daisy field, and on it wandered still;  
And down it went across a bridge, all tumbled and forlorn,  
Then straight behind a farmer's barn, where ducks were eating corn!

Many, many roads there are, warm and dusty brown,  
Some go running to the hills, some turn into town;  
Each and every one of them, I choose it as my friend,  
For sure surprise is waiting me, if I could find the end!

—Miriam Clark Potter, in St. Nicholas Magazine.

**LAST CHANCE TO ENTER CONTEST**

This is the very last chance to enter the story contest, in which you are to tell about Nature's Freaks, which means anything very surprising you have known a plant, insect, bird or animal to do.

Tell this story just as brightly as you possibly can, writing it out carefully in pen and ink, and on only one side of the paper. Then address your envelope clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

As usual the three best stories will bring the writers prizes of story books that they will enjoy reading, and all the little or big new writers who remember to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their stories will receive membership cards and pins.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may enter the contest, but the letter must be posted in time to reach me not later than October 31.

DIXIE PATTON.

Note—Don't fail to look up this department next week. There is a pleasant surprise in store.

D. P.

**WHY I LIKE SCHOOL**

I go to school regularly and I take a great liking to my studies. They seem to interest me if I have a good teacher who explains hard things. There is another attraction in going to school and that is the gardens, baseball and many other games.

I think education is very important as it fits a boy or girl for their future life. An educated man will get a job quicker than an uneducated man would, for the educated man's intellect is sharpened up by his education. Another reason why I like school is the physical drill exercises. These exercises are good for a person both mentally and physically.

I am not as yet a member of the "Young Canada Club," but I am sending a stamped and addressed envelope and hope to be enrolled as a member of your club.

MERVIN PATTON,  
Margaret, Man. Age 12.

**FEATHERED FOLKS**

This morning when I looked at The Guide I saw that there was a new contest and I got to work and thought until I remembered I could tell something I had really seen about feathered folks. One morning when I was on my Shetland pony's back I was going thru a slough when all at once I heard a splash. I looked around to see what was the matter and I saw our dog chasing a lot of wild ducks. The father and mother were ahead and about seven little ones behind. After awhile the little ones seemed to glide to one side and hide in the long grass and the dog chased the big ones until they flew away. I turned back to see if I could find the little ones' hiding place. I looked around for quite a long while when I saw what I thought were shadows but on looking closer I found that they were the little ducks. They glided along in and out of the weeds so quietly that

no one would notice them. The father and mother came back after awhile.  
MARJORIE PATMORE,  
Pipestone, Man. Age 10.

**A TRUE STORY**

Three days ago when I was going for the mail I saw a badger coming up to our house and I called the dogs and they came and barked at it until my sister came with a club and we went over to the badger. It could not fight her because the two dogs kept it busy watching them, and when she got a chance she hit him on the nose and stunned him. Then she hit him again and his nose began to bleed. Then they brought him to the house and our dog Judy lay beside him all the time and if anything came around it he would growl and snap at it.

MYRTHA ANITA JACOBS,  
Ranching, Alta. Age 10 years.

**WHY I LIKE SCHOOL**

My three greatest reasons for liking school are as follows: First, by going to school I am enabled to mix daily with my companions and friends. Secondly, by being constantly occupied at school I thus escape all home and farm work which I certainly would not be able to do if my time was not otherwise employed. Thirdly, and lastly, by going to school I am gradually acquiring knowledge which will be useful to me in later life. I am just writing my first time and hope to get a prize for writing why I do like school.

LAURA HOLSTEIN,  
Wauchope, Sask. Age 11.

**WHY I LIKE SCHOOL**

I liked going to school last year, because I knew the teacher loved me and I loved her. She was my mamma. She tried very hard to teach us well. She praised us when we did things right and I tried very hard to do better. I think mothers know how to sympathize with the children and know how to treat them. I have never played truant because I want to go to college like my auntie is doing in Winnipeg. My mamma, when coming home from school, told us stories and helped us with our memorizing. When mamma was teaching I was not afraid to ask her any questions I did not know. I liked weekly examinations because I tried to beat the others and they tried to beat me and that made us all work better. When we had our lessons perfect mamma let us read a library book. She explained everything to us on the blackboard and I could understand it better than if I had read it. I don't like making gardens at school. I hope I will get a book because I am fond of reading.

FRANCES E. PRATT,  
Bengough, Sask. Age 8 years.

**WHY I LIKE SCHOOL**

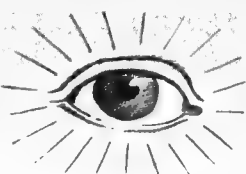
I like to go to school because my teacher is good and I like to read and study. When I study hard the teacher lets me out for recess to play. I like to go to school because I like to study all day long. I like to write. I hope that I'll never have to stay home from school because I want to be a teacher as my sister is.

VIOLA LUCILE  
Age 7.

**THE WRONG TRACK**

Once upon a time a man was going to his uncle's farm. He was walking on a main road when suddenly he came to a track leading into a bush. He thought it was the track going to his uncle's farm, but it was the wrong track. He came to an old house and this house was haunted. He did not know that it was haunted, so as it was near evening he thought he would go and sleep there. When he was asleep he heard strange noises and then he saw something white. It was a ghost. Then it disappeared. When morning came he started for his uncle's farm. He did not have any breakfast. When he got to his uncle's home he told his uncle about the house and his uncle said there was a man killed there and that must be his image. The man did not go alone after that.

BERTHA HELPS,  
Manitou, Man.



"Thine Eyes are Springs in whose serene and silent waters Heaven is seen."—1b.

## Reading

Farmers are great readers—in fact, reading constitutes about 50 per cent. of their enjoyment. When it becomes necessary to hold the book nearer to or further from the eyes, depend upon it, something is wrong. If the letters "run into one another," or your eyes ache and fatigue follows reading, it is time you did something to remedy the trouble. Don't persecute the eyes another day by reading in imperfect lamp-light. Rather lend them assistance.

Eyesight is priceless—if taken care of speedily, it will cost you very little to preserve it.

Write me for test-card, mailed free. I give special attention to out of town patients.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Hallowe'en Recipes

Hallowe'en and a party of young folk, what happier combination could one wish for? When you get married and have a family people stop inviting you to Hallowe'en parties, so the only thing to do is to have a party of one's own and ask all the young folk around. Then if you cannot participate in the fun you can at least watch it. Hallowe'en is a fine time to entertain, the decorations can be so delightfully "spooky" and the fun so rollicking. I remember a Hallowe'en party we had once at home that was a great success from the fun standpoint. We invited ten boys and ten girls, and the boys when they came retired to my brothers' room and blackened their faces with burnt cork. The effect was great, especially when each boy escorted a girl out to supper. We had a fine supply of pumpkins that year and made jack-o'-lanterns (also known as "Punkin-griners") of every conceivable size, shape and degree of ugliness. The table was lighted with them and they grinned from every corner. After a supper of chicken and pumpkin pie we made candy, bobbed for apples and in fact did all the approved Hallowe'en tricks, then sat around the fire and had some very thrilling ghost stories.

The supper or lunch, whichever is may be, is not the least important part of the celebration. Black and yellow crepe paper and a few jack-o'-lanterns will furnish the needed decorations. For the centre piece use a small cauldron suspended on a tripod of brooms. These brooms can be made by cutting the yellow crepe paper in narrow strips and tying a bunch of it on the end of a stick to resemble a witch's broom. Have strips of the paper leading from the cauldron to each seat at the table and a dish of sweets or the guests' fortune written on a small piece of paper and attached to the end. Cut some cats from cardboard and color black with ink or water color paints. These cats must be lean and scrawny, not the fat comfortable house variety. If you are fortunate enough to have pumpkins, make some jack-o'-lanterns and place at the corners of the table and about the room. Failing the pumpkins, very good substitutes may be made from turnips.

### Celery Stuffing

Chicken or chicken salad forms an excellent first course for the Hallowe'en supper. By the way, have you tried a celery stuffing for your chickens? It is a bit of a change and more wholesome than the ordinary dressing. Prepare the bread crumbs as usual, season well with pepper and salt and a little butter, then add half a pint of finely chopped celery and one apple chopped.

### Chicken Salad

If the guests are invited for the evening only, chicken salad may form the main part of the lunch. A fowl answers as well as a chicken for this. Disjoint the fowl, put on to cook in barely enough water to cover, simmer slowly until the meat will leave the bones. Remove the meat from the stock (this same stock makes very fine soup). Let the meat cool, cut in dice and add some chopped celery, if you have it, if not use diced apple and a sprinkling of celery salt or celery seed. Saturate all with salad dressing and serve cold. If you wish a more elaborate dish serve with this half a peach sprinkled with chopped nuts and topped by a little salad dressing and whipped cream.

### Salad Dressing

This recipe is a good old reliable, and the dressing will keep for a long time in a cool place.

1 teaspoon mustard.	1 teaspoon flour.
1 small teaspoon salt.	2 tablespoons melted butter.
Few grains cayenne.	1 cup milk.
Yolks 2 eggs.	1 cup vinegar.
2 teaspoons sugar.	

Mix dry ingredients, add yolks of eggs slightly beaten, butter, milk, put in double boiler and add vinegar, very slowly, stirring constantly all the time.

### Pumpkin Pie

For some reason or other pumpkin pie seems to be the approved dessert for a Hallowe'en supper. If you do not raise pumpkins, use the canned, it is almost if not quite as good as the fresh. One can will make two large pies and a small one, if you allow one egg to each pie.

1 1/2 cups steamed pumpkin.	2 1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 1/2 cups milk.	2-3 cup brown sugar.
1 level teaspoon cinnamon.	1/2 cup cream.
	1/2 teaspoon ginger.
	2 eggs.

This pie does very well with one egg

and a little cornstarch mixed with the sugar.

### Bachelor's Buttons

If one wishes little cakes to serve in addition to the pie, bachelor's buttons seem quite appropriate.

1/4 cupful butter.	1/2 teaspoonful salt.
1/4 cupfuls flour.	1/2 teaspoonful almond flavoring.
1/4 cupful sugar.	

1 egg.  
Rub the butter into the flour. Divide the sugar, beat the egg with half of the sugar, and stir the remainder into the flour mixture. Combine this with the egg mixture. Add the flavoring and roll the dough in the hands to make balls the size of a large nut. Place two inches apart on a buttered baking-sheet, sprinkle with sugar, and bake gently for ten minutes in a moderate oven.

### Velvet Molasses Candy

Hallowe'en is not Hallowe'en without some candy to munch. If you can get a good brand of molasses such as Domolco, the following is prime.

1 cup molasses.	3 cups sugar.
1 cup boiling water.	3 tablespoons vinegar.
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar.	1/2 cup melted butter.
	1/2 teaspoon soda.

Put the molasses, sugar, water and vinegar on to boil. As soon as the boiling point is reached add the cream of tartar. Boil until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle. Stir constantly during last part of cooking, when nearly done add butter and soda. Pour into a buttered pan and when it is cool enough pull as you would molasses candy, adding while you are pulling a few drops of peppermint, or wintergreen, or a teaspoon of vanilla.

### Butter Taffy

This candy is fine for an emergency for it can be made "while you wait."

2 cups brown sugar.	2 tablespoons water.
1/4 cup molasses.	1/4 teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons vinegar.	1/4 cup butter.
	2 teaspoons vanilla.

Boil first five ingredients until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle. When nearly done add butter, and just before turning into pan, vanilla. Cool and mark in squares.

### Ice Cream Candy

This sounds good and is good, beside one has the fun of pulling it.

3 cups sugar.	1/2 cup boiling water.
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar.	1/2 tablespoon vinegar.

Boil ingredients together without stirring until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle. Turn on a well buttered platter to cool. As edges cool fold toward centre. As soon as it can be handled, pull until white and glossy. When pulling flavor as desired, using vanilla, orange extract, peppermint or melted chocolate. Cut in small pieces.

### Mustard Pickles

I have had the pleasure of dining at the home of the lady who sent this recipe more than once and if these pickles are as good as most of the things she makes they will be well worth trying.

1 quart cabbage.	1 quart celery.
1 quart cucumber.	1 quart onions.
1 quart cauliflower.	3 red peppers.
1 tablespoon salt.	1/2 cup boiling water.
1 tablespoon mustard.	2 teaspoons tumeric.
2 cups sugar.	1 quart vinegar.
	1 little flour.

Chop the cabbage, celery, cucumbers, onions and cauliflower, pour over the salt and boiling water, let stand several hours. Drain and add the chopped peppers, put the vinegar and sugar on to heat, mix the mustard, tumeric and flour (about two tablespoons) with a little cold water or cold vinegar, pour over the vegetables, boil up well and seal. If you like the pickles thick add more flour.

Mrs. J. W. A. B.

### Corn Relish

We do not often think of pickling corn; a little added to other vegetables in a pickle mixture gives us an entirely new flavor and in these days when we are always looking for something new, even a new flavor is welcome.

18 cobs of corn, or 2 cans of corn.	1 teaspoon mustard.
1 small cabbage.	1 bunch celery.
4 onions.	2 green peppers.
2 quarts vinegar.	2 cups sugar.
1 cup flour.	1/2 cup salt.
	1/2 teaspoon cayenne.

If corn on the cob is used, cut from cob, chop the other vegetables, put in kettle and pour over one quart vinegar. Combine the other ingredients, mix to a smooth paste with water and add to one quart of hot vinegar. Combine mixtures and let boil forty minutes.

Mrs. O. H.

*The Country Cook.*



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Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3210, Bathbridge, N. Y.**

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Write your name and address above tear this out, and mail to us. 159

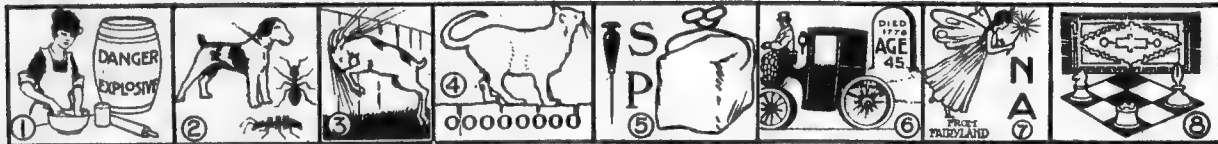
# Win This

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Fine Prizes



1917, 5-Passenger  
Overland Touring  
Car, Completely  
Equipped.

## What groceries did Brown advertise?



JOHN BROWN is noted for being the liveliest merchant in town because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest in his well known grocery store. Recently Mr. Brown presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of Mr. Brown's Store, and you will see his idea. He carefully covered the labels of the boxes, barrels and bins containing fourteen of the staple lines of his stock. Then he engaged a clever cartoonist and had him draw a series of puzzle pictures to be used as labels to represent the names of the hidden goods. The Artist caught the spirit of the idea, and at once drew picture No. 2 to represent currants (cur-ants). Then he drew picture No. 4 as a label for tomatoes (Tom-eight-O's). With these two names to start you and the grocery list below by way of suggestion can you find what the other twelve represent?



2nd PRIZE  
Famous Indian Motorcycle,  
Value \$300.00

SEE LIST OF GROCERIES BELOW

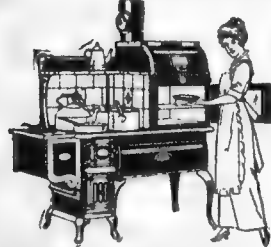
1917 Overland Touring Car

### First Prize for the Best Reply

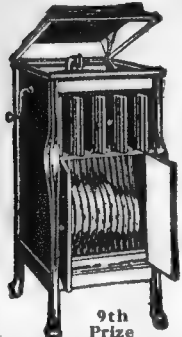
A Host of other Grand Prizes to be Awarded

They include \$300.00 Indian Motorcycle; Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range; fine Phonograph and Records; Waltham Watches for men and women; 1917 Cleveland Bicycle; genuine Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet; famous Singer Sewing Machine; Perfection Oil Range; Cabinet of Rogers Silverware, Mahogany Dressing Table, 1900 Washing Machine, Wrist Watch, Sets of Books and many other big prizes of great value.

Big Complete Illustrated Prize List will be sent to you direct



3rd Prize—Clare Bros. Famous  
High Oven Range, Value \$60.00



9th Prize  
Fine Cabinet Phonograph Complete With  
6 Records

In Mr. Brown's Store you will find for instance, Apples, Almonds, Baking Powder, Cabbage, Mustard, Catsup, Coffee, Flour, Borax, Biscuits, Tea, Farina, Matches, Oranges, Pickles, Rolled Oats, Soap, Sugar, Tomatoes, Stove Blacking, Molasses, Vinegar.

All the names represent articles in everyday use and which are to be found in any grocery store. No trade mark names or special manufacturers' names are used, so with these few hints and a little thinking you should be able to solve all the pictures. Note that 10 points toward the prizes are given for each correct answer. (See Rules).

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST—Frankly, this great event is intended to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's greatest magazine, to hundreds of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can easily help us to do this when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber nor

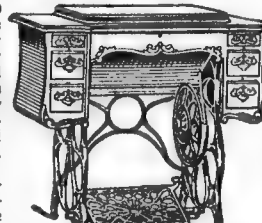
are you asked or expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny in order to compete and win the touring car or one of the other magnificent prizes.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is now the established favorite in more than 130,000 of Canada's best homes. Though that is the greatest circulation ever attained by any Canadian magazine, it doesn't satisfy us. Our motto is "Everywoman's World in Everywoman's Home." Hundreds of Canadian homes which may not know it now, will welcome this handsome, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine, and once it is introduced, they will want it every month.

Therefore, when your answers are received, we will write and tell you the number of points you have gained toward the prizes, and send you Free a copy of the latest issue of this greatest of Canada's magazines. Then, in order to qualify your entry, we will ask you to do us the small favor of introducing it to just five friends or neighbors. We will even send you sample copies to leave with each of your friends, if you wish. State your willingness to accord this favor when you submit your answers. The company agrees to pay you in cash, or reward you with a handsome gift for your trouble, entirely in addition to any prize your entry may win in the contest.



6th Prize—Famous "Hoosier  
Beauty" Kitchen Cabinet



4th Prize—Genuine Singer  
Drop Head Sewing Machine

### Follow These Simple Rules When Sending Your Entry.

1. Write your answers in pen and ink, using one side of the paper only. Put your name and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than your name and address and your answers to the picture must be on a separate sheet. Do not send fancy, drawn nor typewritten entries.
2. Boys and Girls under 14 years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are the members and employees of the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, nor any of their relatives nor friends.
3. Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.

4. If different members of a family compete, only one prize will be awarded in one family or household.
5. The final awards will be made by a Judging Committee of three Toronto gentlemen who have no connection with this firm, and contestants must agree to abide by the decisions of the Judges. The names of the Judges and the manner of the judging will be made known to all contestants. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained by each entry. 20 Points, which is the maximum, will take first prize. 10 Points will be awarded for each correct answer, 20 for the general neatness and appearance of the entry, 10 for handwriting, and 50 for fulfilling the conditions of the contest. The contest will close

- April 30th, 1917, immediately after which the judges will award the prizes. Entries should be forwarded promptly.
6. Each competitor will be required to show the sample copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which we shall send, to four or five friends or neighbours who will want to subscribe. For this service, the Company guarantees to reward you with cash payment or a valuable prize. Such rewards to be entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win in the contest.
7. Contestants are not required to be subscribers or readers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD nor are they asked to subscribe or to buy anything. In awarding the prizes, the Judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.

Include two 2-cent stamps to pay postage on the sample copy, illustrated prize list, etc.

Address Contest Editor, Everywoman's World, Continental Publishing Co., Limited No. 6 Continental Bldg., Toronto

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McCOLLUM LUMBER & SUPPLY CO., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg

### The Rural School

Continued from Page 8

country school presents to the eye! When you consider that the children spend most of their waking hours at school does it not make you wonder that their parents do not take steps to make the school an attractive place for them to work in and the grounds an attractive place to play in? A child receives many lasting impressions at school. His surroundings help to mold his character. If people would only realize this, I think they would do something to remedy the evil. It would not take much to paint the walls an attractive color, to put curtains on the windows and hang a few pictures to give color to the room. It would not require much time nor energy on the part of the men of the district to fence the grounds, plow them in preparation for a garden and plant a few hardy shrubs to make the place attractive. And yet in how many districts is this done?

Is it any wonder that many of our best teachers are seeking positions in town and city schools? I know many splendid teachers who would rather teach in the country than in the town but are discouraged with their work in rural districts. What is it that discourages them? I think it is the lack of interest on the part of the parents in the school and school affairs. The rural school teacher has a hard enough task at any time, but add to this the indifference of the parents and the task is almost too big for her. Too long have the country people shifted the responsibility of the school upon the teacher. They are apt to forget that she comes to aid them in educating their children and cannot be expected to do everything. If they shirk their responsibility they cannot expect her to make a success of the work which she has undertaken.

A READER.

### Won a Ford Touring Car

SMITH'S FALLS MAN THE HAPPY ONE

Same Magazine Gives Grain Growers' Guide Readers the Opportunity of Winning 1917 Overland Touring Car. Many Other Big Valuable Prizes

Readers who intend sending entries to the big contest, announced on this page by the Continental Publishing Company, Limited, will be interested in reading the following letter from Mr. Hugh A. Ross, the winner of the Ford Touring Car, awarded as first prize in the last Everywoman's World contest. Mr. Ross, who is a well-known photographer of Smith's Falls, Ontario, says:—



"To say that I am delighted with my good fortune is putting it mildly indeed. I have been in a number of contests in late years with little success, so you can readily understand how I appreciate being the winner of a Touring Car.

"I would like to acknowledge my appreciation of the very evident fairness to contestants, with which you conducted this contest, and trust you will realize sufficiently in advertising your excellent magazine, to repay your outlay in furnishing a very interesting and entertaining pastime for your numerous readers."

Puzzling out the groceries in John Brown's store may require considerable ingenuity, but the task is bound to afford a great deal of interest and amusement. The first prize is, as you will note, a magnificent five passenger Overland Touring Car, 1917 model, and the vast number of other prizes make the opportunity well worth grasping. Every Grain Growers' Guide reader should try it.—Advertisement.

## LAURIER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A gathering of the Women's Canadian Clubs of London, Ontario was held on Wednesday, October 11, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared himself won over to the cause of Women's Suffrage. The spirit of his remarks emphasised that woman is winning by service what she has failed to obtain by argument or force. After an interesting historical sketch of the development of the franchise in Canada, Sir Wilfrid referred to the new important issues that were coming closer to the body of Canadians, such as prohibition, all of which were of vital interest to the women.

There was, Sir Wilfrid submitted, a twofold advantage in the granting of women's suffrage, to remove grievance from those who believed they had a grievance, for the division in class or community thru dissatisfaction should cause good citizens to make earnest endeavor to solve the difficulty and restore realization of generous justice; and to secure for the state in the new and important problems of the morrow the dedication of larger thought, cleaner and perhaps clearer ambition, and he hoped high purpose.

"I do not think that women's suffrage will achieve all the good its exponents claim for it," he observed smiling. "and I am sure it will not result in the bad its opponents expect from it, but as we witness the glorious part that noble woman is taking in service and sacrifice for the highest and best in civilization, my personal contention is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot if she wants it." the

## THE PERCHERON OUTLOOK

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, in a recent letter to The Guide, says:—

For several years prior to 1915 the increase in horses had fallen below reasonable expectations. A large proportion of mares had not been bred. This was particularly true of mares of light horse blood, as prices had been so far depressed on light horses as to lend no inducement to breeders of such stock.

This diminution in production was practically world wide. To make the shortage still greater, the European war has caused greater loss in horses than has ever occurred in the same period. The horses in France were reduced from 3,331,000 to 2,227,000 head during the first eleven months of the war, a decrease of 31 per cent. The reduction in horses in other nations engaged is considered to be nearly as great.

Exports of horses and mules from the United States have broken all records. During the twenty-one months ending June 1, 1916, 611,790 horses, valued at \$134,943,456, and 167,387 mules, valued at \$34,198,955, have been exported. Purchases and shipments are being made more rapidly than ever before. In the judgment of experienced horsemen, familiar with conditions abroad, foreign countries will make very heavy purchases of horses for years following the war, and the United States is in the best position of any nation to supply the demand.

The appearance of an editorial in the London Livestock Journal, May 19, 1916, is especially significant to American horse breeders. Extracts are as follows:—

"Close observers of the heavy army horses that have been brought over to England from the U.S.A. must surely have been struck with their tremendous bone and scale, blended with a quality, at times, that appears quite startling in such massive animals. We particularly refer to gun teams, big, wide, heavy, intelligent, docile horses, with the unmistakable stamp of quality marked on their contour, both over their tops and below the knee. Inquiry elicits the fact that the American preference for the Percheron and the cross of that breed is responsible for the big proportion of all the draft horses imported being the stamp we speak of—a foreign and unfamiliar look about the heavy frame, but a thorough bred, or, say, a bloodlike appearance ever and anon peeping out of the horse, at some point in its makeup.

The American breeder, especially in his rainy season, cannot be bothered with a lot of hair, conducive to a great deal of trouble in the way of scratches or grease. . . . The premier Percheron stallions at the moment in the U.S.A. weigh practically as much as the Shires and the Clydesdales over there, and their limbs are much more free from feather or hair.

"The cross of the Percheron stallions

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Wherever the G.G.G. Gas Engines are used they are known to give entire satisfaction. They are equipped with high tension igniters and with built-in oscillating magnetos. No batteries are required and you are sure of a spark. Write for booklet of details and prices of our other sizes.

**6 H.P. Grinding Outfit, consisting of Engine on skids, 8-inch Grinder, with extra set of reversible grinder plates and 30 feet of 6-inch 4-ply rubber belting, complete.**

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Implements  
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6 H.P.—Size of  
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Price  
**\$170**

8 H.P.—Size of Pulley, 20x8. Shipping weight 1,450 lbs.

Price  
**\$255**

The G.G.G. Grinder is well constructed. It is made low down, solid and compact to stand the vibration present on every grinder when in operation. The main shaft is large. The bearings are long and heavy. At the end of the shaft is placed a chilled ball bearing with race-way and cover, to take up any possible end thrust. The shaker pan is protected by a screen to carry off any coarse refuse from the feed spout. Safety springs are used to prevent damage when any foreign substance gets between the plates. Each grinder is furnished with an extra set of reversible plates.

Size.	Weight.	Capacity per hour.	Horsepower.	Price.
8 inch	311 lbs.	25 to 50 bus.	6 to 8	\$28.20
10 inch	324 lbs.	35 to 60 bus.	8 to 10	31.50
12 inch	350 lbs.	40 to 80 bus.	13 to 16	41.50

We also sell 4 1/2 inch to 6 inch Grinders which can be run with our 2 to 5 H.P. Gas Engines.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**  
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. and WILLOWDALE  
Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

imported from France and bred in the U.S.A. on the native mares has undoubtedly produced a very useful general-purpose horse, which gives every satisfaction to the English government buyer wherever the animal has sufficient weight for heavy draft work. The medium-sized horses, weighing from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., have been the most useful general-purpose horse. They are very tractable, active and maintain themselves on less food than many other types or breeds of horses. This class of animal has supplied our government with some of the best gunners they have had from any source. In short, quite 60 per cent. of the gun teams that we possess today are bred on Percheron lines."

When the leading livestock journal of Great Britain comments so favorably on the American horses, it is strong evidence that American farmers have done well to make free use of Percheron blood.

Seven thousand eight hundred and

fifty-three transfers of Percherons have been made in the nine months ending August 1, 1916, an increase of almost 3 per cent. in transfers over the same period a year ago.

Another indication of increasing interest in Percheron breeding is shown by the increase in applications for membership in the Percheron Society of America. Six hundred and forty-two breeders applied during the nine months ending August 1, 1916, as against 484 for the same period last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

## THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

Pat O'Hogan, a rather rough and ready little Irishman, found himself in need of a job. He approached a wharf one bright morning where a crew of men were loading anvils on a steamer.

"Kin I git a job?" he inquired.

"Aw, go on," said the foreman, "it takes a full sized man to chuck these anvils around."

This angered Pat. "How many does it take to handle one?" he demanded.

"Two men for each of them," replied the foreman.

"Aw, I'll handle two by meself," was Pat's boast.

"Carry up two of them and the job is yours," said the foreman.

Pat, true to his boast, grabbed an anvil in each hand. Half way up the gang plank broke and Pat fell into the water. He came up the first time and yelled:

"Throw me a rope."

There was no answer. He came up the second time and still there was no effort to rescue him. Coming up for the third and last time Pat shouted:

"If you don't throw me a rope I'll drop these d— anvils."

The farmers are in almost the same predicament. They ask for a rope to pull them out of the manufacturers' and monopolists' hands. They ask for free trade of surplus production, etc., and the silly farmers still persist in holding on to the cows and like anvils. You are going down for the third time, Mr. Farmer, and unless you let go those anvils you will drown. Now take your will of it. The only way is to organize over grain growing. And farmers, put a plank in your organization to educate for voting. As you work, so vote. Send men to make laws out of your own rank and file and not those wealthy ones either, or you will get the same dose. It is a merry old game and the old parties like it as long as the farmers are willing to stand for it, for the Conservative and Liberal parties are just alike when it comes to legislation. They serve the manufacturers and big business and the agriculturist can go and suck his thumb for all they care. But when there is an election coming off then the farmers are just O.K. "We will give you just what you want," they say. Then—well they get just what they voted for, and that is a kick in the pants or worse. It does not make any difference which of the parties you farmers vote for, you get the same treatment. You will always lose in the end.

GEO. W. MOLLISON.

Govan, Sask.



Premier Asquith on the Western Front Looking at Captured German Ammunition

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Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.  
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Grain Commission Merchants

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Grain Commission Merchants

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Prompt returns. Write us for  
Daily Market Cards

469 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

## LICENSED and BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Grain to



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Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

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207 Grain Exchange

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TEST OF TIME AS  
SELLING AGENTS FOR  
GRAIN GROWERS

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On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for ship-  
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It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain shipments.  
We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading  
and make prompt returns.

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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.  
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

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WINNIPEG

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with top prices when you wish to make disposition.  
See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited,  
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We will be glad to have you write us any time.

### James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Established 1857.

Grain Exchange, Calgary

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 16, 1916)

Wheat—The most important events in the grain business last week were the action of the Imperial Government in taking charge of importing and the purchase by them of large quantities of Australian wheat. The trade on this continent has been much unsettled by these events, although unofficial statements were made that there would be no interference with the regular transaction of business in Canadian and American wheat. It was understood that the intention of the British Government in purchasing the Australian wheat was to secure a reserve stock without discontinuing purchases of wheat here. In the meantime our markets have been dull in both futures and cash and the export trade is at a standstill.

Oats—Markets have been in much the same quiet condition that the wheat markets have. Prices have eased off several cents during the week. Receipts are liberal and the demand is rather quiet.

Barley—Prices have continued strong and on Saturday No. 3 Canada Western went over the dollar mark, making a new record in the history of the barley trade here.

Flax—Has maintained its high level of prices, within comparatively narrow ranges, and advices from the Argentine continue to confirm the reports of damage.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 10.....	168	160	159	160
October 11.....	165	159	159	160
October 12.....	164	159	159	161
October 13.....	164	159	159	161
October 14.....	164	159	159	161
October 15.....	163	158	158	161
October 16.....	163	158	158	162
Week ago.....	168	161	162	162
Year ago.....	93	92	91	97
Oats—				
October 10.....	55	53	53	55
October 11.....	54	53	53	54
October 12.....	54	53	53	54
October 13.....	53	53	53	54
October 14.....	52	52	52	54
October 15.....	52	51	51	53
October 16.....	52	51	51	55
Week ago.....	55	53	53	55
Year ago.....	37	34	34	38
Flax—				
October 10.....	228	228	224	224
October 11.....	228	228	225	225
October 12.....	224	224	224	224
October 13.....	226	225	224	224
October 14.....	226	226	222	222
October 15.....	227	222	222	222
October 16.....	227	222	222	222
Week ago.....	224	221	224	224
Year ago.....	162	162	164	164

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Oct. 13)				
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, W.P.	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.80
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.61
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 4 cars, Mont.	1.58
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.63
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.52
No. 3 mixed corn, 1 car	87
No. 3 mixed corn, 1 car, sample	86
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	89
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	88
No. 3 mixed corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive	86
Standard white oats, 1 car, Willmar	45
No. 2 white oats, 1 car, Willmar	40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, S.S.	44
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	44
No. grade oats, 1 car	44
Mixed grade oats, 1 car	44
No. 2 rye, 1 car, thin	1.21
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, dockage	1.23
No. 1 rye, 1 car	1.22
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.21
No. grade rye, part car	1.18
No. 6 barley, 1 car	85
No. 6 barley, 1 car	72
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	73
No. 6 barley, 1 car	81
No. 5 barley, 1 car	87
No. 5 barley, 1 car	86
Sample barley, 1 car	81
Sample barley, 1 car	79
Sample barley, 1 car	73
No. 1 flax, 700 bu., to arrive	2.44
No. 1 flax, 800 bu., to arrive, Minn.	2.42
No. 1 flax, 3,150 bu., to arrive	2.45
No. 1 flax, 6,000 bu., to arrive	2.46
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	2.46

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 11, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	60,990.00	3,133.00	67,574.00
	Oats		9,394.00	4,706.00
	Barley			2,989.00
	Flax			3,198.00
	Timothy			55.00
	Mixed Grain			30,800 lbs.
Moose Jaw	Wheat	31,158.20	23,787.10	229,597.40
	Oats	1,836.26		25,510.02
	Barley			9,933.00
	Flax			1,172.09
Saskatoon	Wheat		10,327.40	31,838.30
	Oats			9,198.28
	Barley			856.42
	Flax			2,854.36

### Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from October 10 to October 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Oct. 10	168	166	160	150	142	131	109	55	54	54	54	54	96	91	79	79	227	224	224	224
11	165	162	157	147	139	127	105	54	52	52	52	52	95	89	79	79	228	225	225	225
12	164	161	156	146	138	126	105	54	52	52	52	52	96	91	80	79	223	220	220	220
13	164	161	156	145	137	126	104	53	51	51	51	51	97	92	81	81	226	223	223	223
14	164	161	156	144	137	126	104	52	50	50	50	50	100	94	82	81	226	223	223	223
15	164	161	156	144	137	126	104	52	50	50	50	50	101	94	82	82	227	224	199	199
Week ago	169	167	160	151	148	135	111	55	54	54	54	54	96	91	80	80	224	221	196	196
Year ago	94	92	89	83	78	73	68	39	38	37	37	36	58	55	46	46	162	159	159	159

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Oct. 16	Year Ago	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
<b>Cattle</b>						
Choice steers	\$ 6.00-6.85	\$ 6.25-6.50	\$ 7.75-8.25	\$ 8.00-8.50	\$ 10.50-11.40	\$ 10.50-11.40
Best butcher steers	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	7.25-7.80	6.00-6.60	8.50-10.50	7.00-8.25
Fair to good butcher steers	5.25-5.75	5.00-5.35	5.80-7.00		7.00-8.50	6.25-7.00
Good to choice fat cows	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.00	6.25-6.80	5.00-5.25	7.00-8.25	5.25-6.25
Medium to good cows	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50	5.50-5.75		5.40-7.00	4.75-5.25
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	5.00-5.25	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.25	3.75-4.75
Canners	3.00-3.75	3.00-4.25	3.50-4.25	2.00-2.25	3.50-4.50	3.50
Good to choice heifers	5.75-6.25	5.00-5.25	7.25-7.60	5.00-5.25	7.25-10.00	5.25-6.50
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.25	4.00-5.50	4.75-7.25	5.00-5.50
Best oxen	5.50-6.00	4.50-4.75	5.75-6.85	4.00-4.50	6.00-7.85	5.25-5.75
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75	4.00-4.50	4.85-5.50	3.50-4.00	4.50-6.15	4.75-5.25
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00	5.40-5.75	6.00-6.75	6.00-6.25	6.25-7.25	6.50-7.00
Best feeder steers	5.00-6.00	5.25-5.50	5.40-6.25		5.00-6.75	5.25-6.50
Best stocker steers	5.00-5.85					
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$105	\$95-\$100		\$60-\$80
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$50	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$10.00	9.20-9.35	10.90-11.00	\$9.10	9.45-9.65	9.00-9.35
Light hogs	\$9.00		\$9.00		9.90-10.05	\$10.75
Heavy sows	\$7.00	6.50-7.00	\$7.40		8.50-8.75	
Stags	\$5.50	\$4.50			9.50-10.00	
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	8.50-9.50	\$8.00	8.00-10.75	\$9.50	8.00-9.75	6.75-9.25
Best killing sheep	7.00-8.25	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.75	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.75	5.50-8.50
<b>COUNTRY PRODUCE</b>						
<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>						
No. 1 dairy	35c	22c-24c	28c-30c		35c	
No. 2 dairy	32c	21c-22c	25c		33c	
<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>						
Subject to candling	32c	23c	20c		32c	
New laid	35c		25c		35c	
<b>Potatoes</b>						
In sacks, per bushel, new	60c	50c	55c		60c	
<b>Milk and Cream</b>						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c				
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	35c	27c				
Sweet milk (gal. 3.8%)	24c	\$2.50				
<b>Dressed Poultry</b>						
Spring chickens	16c	8c	15c		16c	
Fowl	14c	10c	14c		12c	
Ducks	14c	12c	13c		14c	
Geese	14c		14c		12c	
Turkeys	19c	13c-11c	20c		18c	
<b>Hay (per ton)</b>						
No. 1 Red Top	\$8-\$10	\$14	\$8-\$10		\$11	
No. 2 Red Top	\$7-\$8	\$12	\$9		\$8	
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$14		\$10	
No. 2 Midland	\$6	\$11				
Clover and Timothy	\$10-\$12		\$11 pressed			

### WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Oct. 13, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.64	\$1.77
2 Nor. wheat	1.61	1.73
3 Nor. wheat	1.56	1.69
3 white oats		45
Barley, No. 1	1.00	62-101
Flax, No. 1	2.26	2.46
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.64	
Nov. wheat	1.63	
Dec. wheat	1.58	1.70
May wheat	1.61	1.66

The hog market is firm. The break in prices recently has rather produced a hold back than a flooding of the market.

British, French and Italian army horse buyers are very active. Most of this stuff is being taken at \$160 to \$175.

Two years ago the U.S.A. federal government furnished the Crow Indians in Montana with 7,000 two-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers and 350 bulls with the idea of making these Indians more self-supporting. In September 51 carloads of cattle from the various Crow reserves reached Chicago and Omaha. They brought \$7.45 to \$8.00 per cwt. and netted \$97,993.42. The Indian Dept. at Washington is working out a policy designed to make the tribal Indians independent by establishing a livestock industry on these reservations on grazing which has heretofore been leased to cattlemen.

South St. Paul, Oct. 13.—The outlet for cattle of the killer grade here today was generally steady. Most steers sold under the \$7.00 line. Inferior stuff was particularly draggy. Stock heifers and thrifty young cows held up well with a few up to \$8.25 again early in the day. Prices seemed inclined to waver on some of these, however, as the result of unwillingness by country buyers to meet further advances. Dairy cows and veal calves held steady. Nine western markets today had 15,000 cattle and 25,500 calves, and in five days this week have had 280,000 cattle and 25,500 calves.

The following table shows the weight, cost and price range of hogs for October 12: Average weight 204 lbs.; average cost \$9.22; price range \$9.00 to \$9.35. The hog trade started off about steady today, but showed easier tendencies earlier in the session and had not progressed far before many sellers rated clearance a dime under the average of the preceding day. Receipts were moderate, but outside news was weak. Sales ranged mostly from \$9.00 to \$9.35 with \$9.10 to \$9.25 figures ruling for a large share of the crop. Pigs again sold at \$8.60 and less, few going under \$8.00

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Get Our Prices before Selling      where not Represented

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DO YOUR OWN BUSINESS      BE YOUR OWN AGENT  
SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

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Grain Commission Merchants, Elevator Owners and Operators  
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**FORT WILLIAM**      **ONTARIO**

## Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

Grain Dealers      Commission Merchants      Track Buyers  
Licensed and Bonded

## Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Limited

We solicit your consignments and ask for an opportunity to demonstrate to you our service.

**LIBERAL ADVANCES**      **CAREFUL ATTENTION**  
**PROMPT RETURNS**

Calgary, Alta.      Winnipeg, Man.      Vancouver, B.C.

## FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Direct from the nets to the consumer. Our catalogue will be ready 1st November. Your address on a post card will bring it.

**DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, The Pas, Manitoba**

The farmer produces \$1,000 a year off a quarter section, he gets \$350, the "Interests" get \$650. In order to understand how this can be reversed so that the farmer will get \$650 instead of \$350, get "The Farmer and The Interests." 75c post paid.

**Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg**

of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 6,800; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 1,200; hogs, 2,150.

Receipts of cattle continue to come forward freely. With a liberal run the end of last week we had a good active trade on all classes of cattle at about steady prices. With a good run the first of this week there was little change in prices. The quality of cattle offered the past week was not so good and there is a demand for good fat heavy steers at from \$6.60 to \$7.00, with good to choice butcher steers \$6.35 to \$6.75, and common to fair butcher steers \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice heifers are selling at \$5.85 to \$6.25, with good to choice cows \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bull trade is good, best heavy bulls selling \$5.00 to \$5.75, and good fat oxen \$5.50 to \$6.00. Stocker and feeder trade is a little stronger, best broody steers selling \$6.00 to \$6.25. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

With a fair run of sheep and lambs prices are about the same as last week, best lambs bringing from \$9.00 to \$10.00, with sheep from \$7.00 to \$8.25.

The hog market closed weak last week at \$10.00 fed and watered. Trade opened the first of this week at \$10.00, holding steady all week at this figure. Shippers should note the new cuts in heavies, sows and stags.

Calgary, Oct. 14.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 442; cattle, 2,482; hogs, 1,204; sheep, 918; and this week a year ago: Horses, 173; cattle, 1,076; hogs, 465; sheep, 1,212.

Outward Shipments—One car fat cattle Medicine Hat, 1 car Toronto, 6 cars hogs Toronto, 2 cars New Westminster and 1 car Victoria. Thirty-four cars of stock cattle were shipped from this market, principally to points in Alberta, east and south.

Prices for choice beef ruled steady, \$6.50 going for top steers, about \$5.60 for fat heifers and \$5.00 for cows. There was no abatement in the demands for choice cattle, but both beef and stocker cattle of inferior quality sold considerably lower. Feeder steers of good quality rallied again after the slight break, several carloads changing hands at \$6.25.

Hogs sold for \$9.65 Wednesday, \$10.00 Thursday and \$10.35 Friday. The demand from Eastern houses was better, and local packers caught short in their supplies Friday paid up to get the available hogs. We look for hog prices to rule steady at from \$10.00 to \$10.25 next week, depending upon Eastern orders.

The great demand for mutton continued, due to the light supplies and yearling wethers sold here for \$9.00, and lambs for \$8.50.

We handled over 38 per cent. of the hogs on the market.

Prices for choice steers, hogs and lambs corresponding week a year ago, \$6.00, \$9.25 and \$7.50.

## Country Produce

Butter—Is 35 cents per pound, an advance of 3 cents over last week. First quality is scarce and consumers will have to pay more before long. Regina is as high, but Calgary is a little lower.

Eggs—Are as high as last week and there is every reason to look for them higher before long.

Potatoes—Are 10 cents a bushel above a week ago and going up. A good review of the potato situation in the Maritime provinces will be found in this issue. It would indicate a strong market for Western stuff. Minnesota is short. The Alberta and Saskatchewan yields are still uncertain. Manitoba's crop is fair.

Poultry—Live poultry are higher, particularly turkeys. These are apt to be still higher as they are scarce. Turkeys should be finished at home, however, and not sent in skin and bone. Home fattening and marketing a month or more hence will be the best plan.

### THE MARITIME POTATO CROP

In the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, the potato acreage is smaller than in former years. However, this season the yield is good and the quality up to standard. This does not apply thruout the Valley, but in the majority of cases the crop is superior to that of last year. One extensive dealer even placed this year's crop at double that of 1915. The military camps have been using large quantities, and the prevailing price has been one cent per pound. This figure also ruled in all local trades. The potato is shipped from the Annapolis Valley largely in barrels, and during the week ending September 23 cars were being loaded at \$1.75 per barrel—60 cents per bushel and 25 cents for the barrel.

In Colchester County, N.S., also the crop is good, and last week the farmers were receiving 65 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Crossing over to Prince Edward Island the yield is quite up to normal, and the crop free from diseases peculiar to the potato. An average crop on the Island is roughly estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, and there are about 93,000 of a population to consume a part of that production. The surplus usually goes to Newfoundland, the north shore of Nova Scotia and to the cities of Boston and New York. Several varieties and colors are grown to suit these different demands. Red and blue varieties predominate, and in a year of slow sales the white kinds, which Ontario prefers, are fed to the livestock owing to the small demand for them. A month ago the crop was moving at 40 cents per bushel, to the grower, and it was moving rapidly.

It is the New Brunswick potato that is best known in Quebec and Ontario. The Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler, both white, are the leading varieties. The yield is good, but the acreage is smaller than usual. A little dry rot prevails, but, of course, all tubers showing this disease are discarded. Some beautiful yields were observed, and large bins in the shipping houses were a good sample. The acreage this year is placed at about 75 per cent. of normal, and, with a yield well up to the average, the output should range around 75 per cent. of that handled in a good year's business. Recently several cars were loaded in one district at 65 cents per bushel to the grower. The New Brunswick potato crop is moving rapidly.

The potato crop has been a good one in the Maritime Provinces, but one thing is evident, the growers have not been overpaid. There is a wide spread between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer.—London Advocate, Oct. 5, 1916.

### RISE IN FARM PRODUCE

Washington, Oct. 11.—Prices of farm products continue to rise. Producers were being paid 27.6 per cent. more on October 1 than a year ago, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its monthly statement of the level of prices on principal

## McCabe Bros. Co.

### Grain Commission

Liberal Advances  
Prompt Returns  
Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

## Experience Tells

Our experience of over twenty years in the grain business enables us to give you unexcelled service and results. Grading carefully checked, big advances, highest prices.

### CANADA WEST Grain Co. Ltd.

Grain Exchange      Winnipeg

## YOURS

FOR

Service and Best Results

E. J.

### Bawlf & Co.

Grain Merchants

675 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LICENSED AND BONDED      COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

### Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.

Our location at the terminals enables us to give close attention to Grades, etc. Highest Prices and Prompt Returns.

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE"

## For The Farmer

The greatest co-operative plan in the world.

To no class should the sound principle of Life Insurance appeal more than to the farmer who already carries the spirit of co-operation into so many details of his daily life. We have a special contract to meet the needs of the farmer. Let us send you our pamphlet giving

"One Farmer's experience with Life Insurance."

It will be sent free on request.

### THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I"      Head Office: WINNIPEG

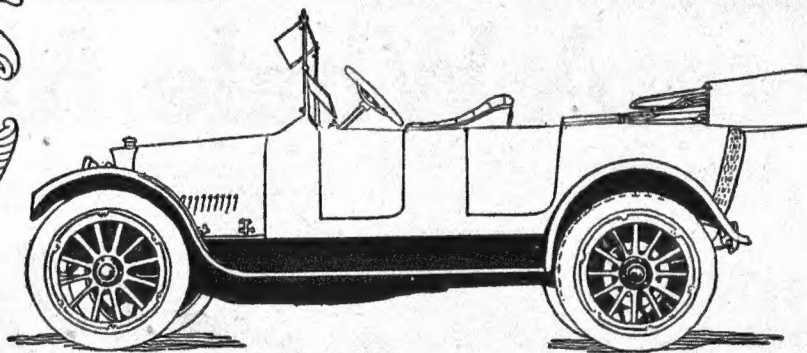
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crops. That level increased 1.3 per cent. during September, compared with a decrease of about three per cent. during that month in the last eight years. On October 1 two years ago prices were 19.9 per cent. lower than on that date this year, and the average for the last eight years on October 1 was 23.8 per cent. lower.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$7,604.89  
Geo. S. Allen, Cheviot, Sask.....35.00

Total.....\$7,639.99



*The New Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four,"  
\$1225, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.*

## Here's the Secret of Reo Reliability

**DOUBTLESS YOU'VE WONDERED**—knowing as you do, how absolutely dependable are Reo cars—how free from troubles, and how low in upkeep cost: **YOU'VE WONDERED** wherein lay the secret of that reliability that is Reo.

**WELL, WE'LL TELL YOU.** And then you'll wonder at its ridiculous simplicity.

**YOU READ, IN THE ADS,** how this engineer or that inventor has revolutionized the science of engineering and produced a wonder-working car.

**YOU READ THAT** every year—only this year it's another engineer. That revolutionary stunt of last year has been forgotten.

**IT WAS AS IMPOTENT** as a South American revolution—it didn't!

**SO THE SECRET ISN'T** to be found in any such feat or invention.

**REO PERFORMANCE**—reliability, dependability, uniformity of performance of all Reos, of whatever model or price—is the result of the taking of infinite pains in the designing, the making and the inspection of the Reo product.

**IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS** that count—not the big ones.

**ANYONE—A BOY EVEN**—can make a motor that will be "different." Or an axle, a transmission or a set of springs that might impress the tyro as new and wonderful.

**BUT TO MAKE ANY** of these vital units better—that is the task—that should be the aim. It has always been the Reo aim.

**INFINITE CARE** in the fabrication and then in the inspection, and finally in the testing of the assembled whole—that is the secret of Reo success in making, not the most but the best, automobiles.

**IF THERE ARE 2000 PARTS** in a motor car; and if there's an average of four machining operations on a part—that's 8000 chances for something to go wrong!

**AND ONE DEFECTIVE PART**—one, however small or seemingly insignificant—that does not fit absolutely, and you'd have a car that would be less than a Reo in performance—more than a Reo in cost of upkeep.

**INFINITE PAINS, WE SAID:** Perhaps that's too big a term. But if you could know how great is the task—how unremitting the care—to guard against even one little error creeping into any one of these 8000 places—you'd grant us the word "infinite."

**"THOSE PESKY LITTLE TROUBLES** that are always happening with other cars, are unknown to the Reo owner," says one Reo dealer, "and that's why the demand for Reos is so great."

**WHEN YOU STOP TO THINK** about it, the troubles you've had with other cars were not big troubles. Your motor didn't drop out of your car or your transmission strip or your frame break in two.

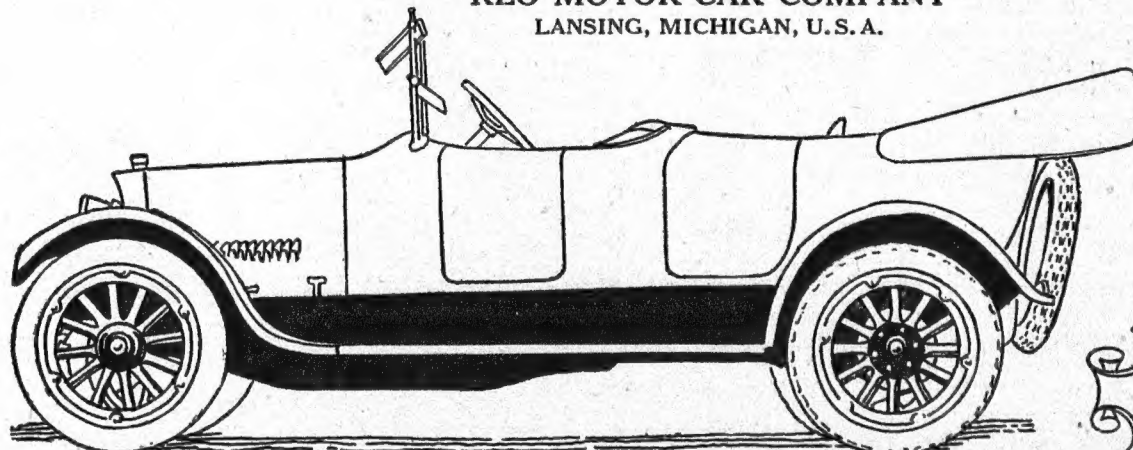
**IT WAS THE LITTLE THINGS** that pestered your motoring life—parts shaking loose or getting out of adjustment. Dust in bearings—oil leaks—everywhere. Squeaks and creaks and rattles. Always the dread when starting out that you might not return. Always the fear when in a hurry that some pesky little trouble resulting from some pesky little defect, of which you were cognizant, might delay you. Wasn't there?

**WELL THEREIN LIES** the big difference between Reos and other cars—the big difference is in attention to the little things.

**IT IS NOT UNCOMMON**—in fact—it is the rule—for a new Reo owner to drive his car thousands of miles—a year, two years—without even seeing the inside of a garage or lifting the bonnet to make an adjustment or repair.

**HONOUR AND FAITH** and a Good Intent—these and the attention to little things they dictate—result in Reo Reliability as it is known the world over, "The Gold Standard of Values" in automobiles and motor trucks.

**REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



*The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1600, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan*



# A Whale for Work

## Willys KNIGHT

*Sleeve-Valve Motor*

- ☞ When it comes to pulling long hard hills with twisting, turning country roads—
- ☞ When it comes down to real work, day in and day out, month after month, year after year—
- ☞ The Willys-Knight is the one type of motor that can stand up and deliver—never weakening but getting stronger all the time.
- ☞ It's the sleeve-valve motor—the Willys-Knight motor—a whale for work—and always at it.
- ☞ Carbon doesn't hurt it—valves can't get out of adjustment—so you say good-bye to the two chief causes of motor layups, when you get a Willys-Knight.
- ☞ It will pile up thousands upon thousands of miles more running than you can get out of any other type of motor.
- ☞ And the last miles will be better than the first.
- ☞ The motor almost never needs go to the shop—
- ☞ That's a vital advantage to the man who doesn't live on a paved street next door to the garage.
- ☞ Besides all the tremendous advantages of the Willys-Knight motor for everyday work in any kind of weather on every kind of road, the Willys-Knight has everything else you could ask in a strictly up-to-date motor car.
- ☞ Style—beauty—
- ☞ Comfort—conveniences.
- ☞ Is there any doubt in your mind about what car belongs on the farm? There's only one answer—
- ☞ It's the Willys-Knight—the beautiful car with the work-motor.
- ☞ See the Overland dealer—he'll show you the simple mechanical reasons for the greater power, durability and economy of the Willys-Knight motor.
- ☞ Get right down to business with him—go to the bottom of this motor question—get a Willys-Knight and know the satisfaction no other motor car can give you.

*Catalogue on request. Please address Department 845*

**Willys-Overland, Limited**

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada